

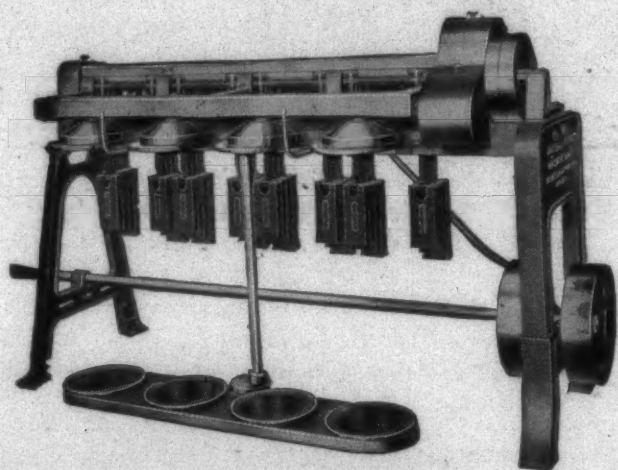
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28 1919

NUMBER 26

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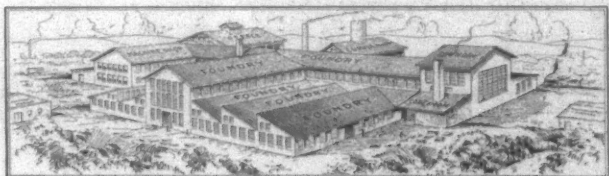
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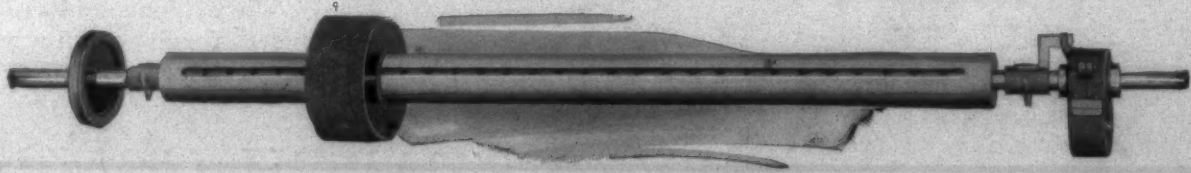
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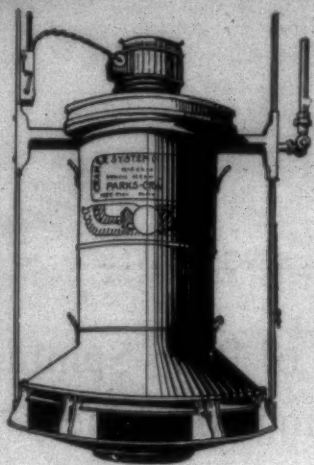
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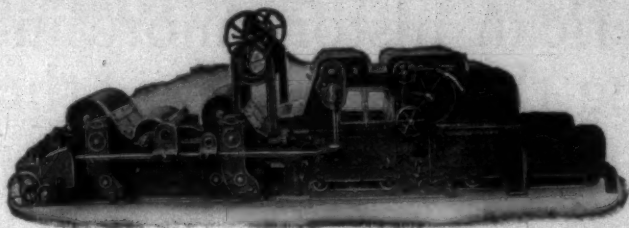
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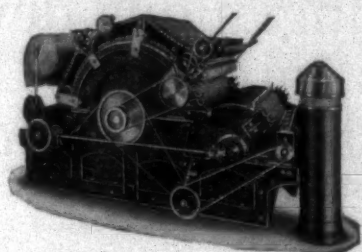


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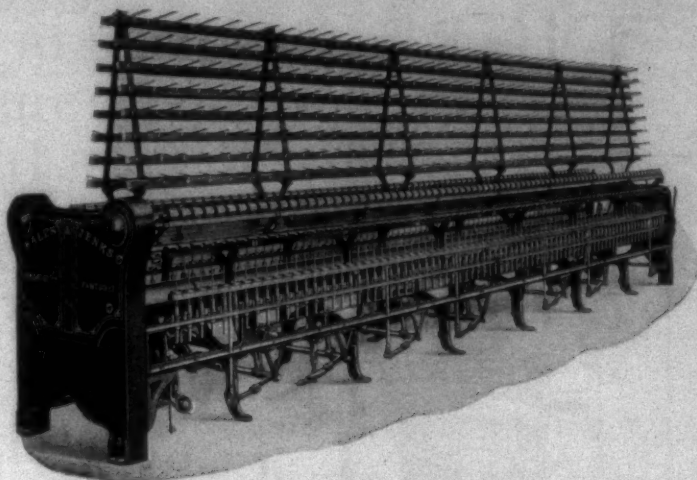
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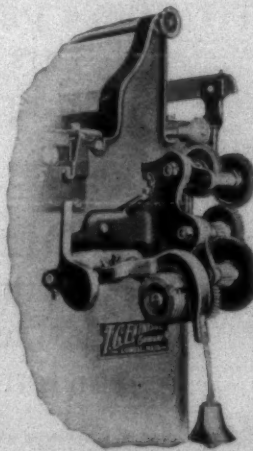
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XVII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28 1919

NUMBER 26

## The French Textile Industry

In 1913 France imported about 329,537 metric tons (1,453,256 bales of 500 pounds each, figuring 4.41 bales to the metric ton) of raw cotton (76 per cent of which came from the United States), valued at 578,494,800 francs (\$111,649,496), and it exported the same year 58,376 metric tons (257,438 bales), representing a value of 103,897,000 francs (\$20,052,124).

France's imports of raw cotton for 1913 were 329,537 metric tons or 1,453,256 bales. Imports from the United States led with 1,401,953 bales, Egypt came second with 130,073 bales, British India third with 111,780 bales, Great Britain 36,876, Belgium 17,093, Germany 15,827, all other countries 39,554 bales. Exports of raw material for 1913 amounted to 58,376 metric tons or 257,438 bales. Of this amount 128,525 bales went to Germany, 50,490 bales to Belgium, 28,312 bales to Switzerland, 16,079 bales to Russia, and 34,032 bales to other countries.

Following are figures showing the French annual imports, exports, and consumption of raw cotton during the years 1913-1917, inclusive:

Years	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed
1913	1,453,256	257,438	1,191,410
1914	911,211	191,473	719,738
1915	1,023,446	37,714	985,732
1916	1,129,383	131,828	997,555
1917	1,203,930	86,877	1,117,053

One of the most important cotton-importing firms at Havre states that stocks of raw cotton on hand at Havre on December 31, for each year during the past five years and up to June 5, 1919, were, in bales, as follows: 1914, 250,700; 1915, 361,300; 1916, 374,300; 1917, 146,300; 1918, 166,400; 1919, 203,100.

Regarding after-the-war requirements it should be noted that admitting the complete resumption of business in the cotton textile industry of the north, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France would mean an increased consumption of 67,000 metric tons (295,470 bales), or about 25 per cent of the French consumption before the war.

### Distribution of Spindles.

In 1912 France spun about 5 per cent of the world's production of cotton yarn. According to figures given in a report of the French Ministry of Commerce, the world's distribution of spindles in 1912 was, in round numbers, as follows:

	Number of Spindles
Great Britain	56,750,000
Germany	10,500,000
Russia	9,100,000
France	7,500,000
Alsace	1,900,000
Other European countries	14,000,000
United States	29,500,000
British India	6,375,000
Japan	2,100,000
China	750,000
Canada	850,000
Other countries	1,840,000

The French cotton-spinning industry is concentrated in three regions: The east (Departments of the Vosges, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Haute-Saone, Belfort, and Doubs); the north (Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing); and Normandy (with its cen-

mented 25 per cent, making possible a total production of about 295,000 metric tons of cotton yarn.

### Imports and Exports of Yarn.

While France imports a comparatively small quantity of cotton yarn it exports still less. Of 9,063 metric tons of cotton yarn exported in 1913, 1,147 metric tons, or about 12 per cent, went to the French colonies; 2,642, or about 29 per cent, to Belgium; 313, or about 3 per cent, to England; and 1,175, or about 12 per cent, to Germany.

French imports and exports of cotton yarn for four years, up to and

The restoration of Alsace gives to France some of the most up-to-date textile mills of the world. This article by Trade Commissioner J. F. Butler of Paris contains some facts not hitherto of public knowledge and gives some interesting figures of the growth and rebuilding of the textile industry of France. Says he: "Having adequate capital, equipped with up-to-date machinery, and supported by a powerful purchasing organization, France will be in position soon to begin exporting," and continues, "Statistics for 1913 credits Alsace with 1,900,000 spindles and 46,000 looms.

ter at Rouen and comprising the Departments of Seine-Inferieure, Eure, Calvados, and Orne). The districts of Saint-Quentin, Conde-sur-Noireau, Baume-les-Dames and Roanne are also important.

The number of spindles in these regions in 1912 was 7,576,000, distributed as follows: Regions of the east, 2,976,000; Normandy, 1,500,000; Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, 2,500,000; Saint-Quentin, Beaume-les-Dames, Conde-sur-Noireau (and scattered), 600,000.

During the war France was deprived of 2,225,000 cotton spindles in the invaded regions. Before the end of the war 265,000 spindles were gained in Alsace, and the return of Alsace-Lorraine adds 1,700,000 spindles, bringing the total for France, figuring in the mills in the invaded regions at their pre-war standard, to about 9,500,000 spindles. It is estimated that with this increase of spindles the spinning capacity of France after the war will be aug-

mented 1916, the last year for which official figures can be obtained, were, in metric tons, as follows: 1913, imports 4,251, exports 9,063; 1914, imports 2,499, exports 3,802; 1915, imports 37,252, exports 1,980; 1916, imports, 81,954, exports 3,457.

The French consumption of cotton yarn before the war was about 231,000 metric tons, and that of Alsace-Lorraine approximately 52,000 metric tons, making a total of 283,000 metric tons, which may be put down as the maximum requirements for the next year or two. Taking the total production of France and Alsace as 295,000 tons, there would remain an exportable surplus of 12,000 tons.

### World's Cotton Fabric Production

Before the war France produced 6 per cent of the world's output of cotton fabrics. According to French figures the world's production of cotton fabrics in 1912 was as follows:

Countries	Percentages
Continental Europe	31
United States	27
England	22
France	6
British India	9
Japan	2
Other countries	3
Total	100

### Distribution of Looms.

The number of looms in the various countries gives a more or less accurate idea of their productive capacities. French statisticians have summarized the distribution of looms as follows for 1911:

Countries	Mechanical looms
England	725,000
United States	536,000
Germany	230,000
Russia	166,000
France	140,000
Austria-Hungary	135,000
Italy	120,000
Spain	68,000
Switzerland	18,000
Belgium	24,000
Netherlands	21,000
Sweden	19,000
British India	52,000
Canada	19,000
Japan	9,000
China	2,000
South America	54,000

### France's Looms and Production.

In 1911 France had 140,300 looms, of which 110,300 were power looms and 30,000 hand looms. The 110,300 power looms were distributed in the cotton textile centers as follows: East, 60,700; Normandy, 18,600; north, 16,000; and Loire and Rhone, 15,000. The 140,000 looms by no means consumed all of the cotton yarn used in France, 50,000 to 60,000 metric tons being consumed by the manufacturers of knit goods, ribbons, and laces.

The production of cotton fabrics increased remarkably between 1910 and 1912—from 120,000 to 225,000 metric tons. In 1913 France manufactured 220,000 metric tons, imported 4,392 metric tons (mostly from England and Germany), and exported 50,613 metric tons, of which more than one-half went to the French colonies. The following table shows in native tons the French production, imports, exports, and consumption of cotton fabrics for the four years up to and including 1916 (the latest year for which accurate figures are available):

Years	Prod'n	Imports	Exports	Consumption
1913	220,000	4,392	50,613	173,780
1914	133,000	4,679	26,368	111,311
1915	218,090	35,669	21,391	232,369
1916	214,000	37,366	24,180	152,586

Owing to the abnormal conditions which are likely to prevail for the next few years at least, it is difficult



to estimate the future of the French cotton-weaving industry. However, the number of French looms has been increased by 46,000 by the return of Alsace, making a total of 186,000 looms, if we figure the previous French total at 140,000, or an increase over 1913 of 33 per cent. The production of cotton fabrics, if it should increase in the same proportion, would amount to 292,600 metric tons, which, allowing for Alsatian consumption, would mean an exportable surplus of over 92,000 metric tons per year.

Practically all of the foregoing statistics are taken from the Rapport General sur L'Industrie Francaise, part 1, volume 1, 1919, which contains the latest and most complete general official information published relative to the French cotton textile industry.

During the first few months of the war the spinning mills of Normandy were barely able to run three days a week, and the weaving mills were in even worse condition. Stimulated by orders from the French army, by advances of capital, and especially by the arrival of refugees from the north trained in work in the textile mills there, the factories were able to resume normal operations and even to take orders for 1915 and 1916. Up to the beginning of 1918 the textile industry of Normandy experienced an era of unexpected prosperity. The chief difficulties were those resulting from lack of trained personnel, insufficiency of raw material, caused by inadequate transportation, and shortage of coal supplies.

From recent unofficial statistics it is noted that 56 spinning mills in Normandy having 1,254,774 spindles in July, 1914, had in operation only 1,109,244 at the end of December, 1918. Their personnel, which numbered 14,000 workers before the war, was reduced to 12,500. Moreover, 45 weaving mills, including 23,523 looms, were operating only 19,160 looms, and the workers decreased from 15,000 to 14,000. At present the situation has not changed, in spite of the demobilization of numerous workers. The shortage of transportation, the lack of raw materials and fuel, and consequent inability to assure delivery on orders hinders the resumption of normal activity.

We are informed by the secretary of the Syndical Cotonnier de l'Est at Epinal that there were in the region of the east in January, 1914, 3,038,000 spindles and 7,000 looms. He states further:

During the war 23 establishments have been either destroyed or had their machinery taken away by the Germans, involving a loss of 180,000 spindles and 7,000 looms. The other mills have operated with difficulty during the war, having been deprived of the greater part of their workers and subject to constant enforced shutdowns due to lack of transportation, of cotton, and of coal. The production during the war of the factories that have worked may be estimated as not more than 50 per cent of that before the war.

At the present time every effort is being made to return to a more nor-

mal production, but the difficulties are very great—transportation facilities, cotton, and coal being still lacking, due to the great number of operatives killed during the war and to the slowness in the demobilization of the army. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the spindles and looms are now idle. Stocks of raw materials are practically nonexistent, and mills are running precariously only from day to day. Our outlets in the colonies and foreign countries have been lost, and our trade, which has been built up during the past 30 years, is wiped out. We earnestly trust that our foreign competitors will not endeavor to profit by the trials we have undergone to exclude us from our own colonial markets.

M. Delattre, director-general of the Comptoir Central d'Achats Industriels pour les Regions Envahies, says: "In general the region Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing has been less maltreated than other parts of the north. In this section the Germans evidently felt a certain hesitation about increasing the bill for damages which would confront them later on, and therefore refrained from violence in many cases."

The Revue Textile of February 15, 1919, states: "In general the cotton-spinning establishments of Roubaix-Tourcoing have not been badly damaged. The Germans were principally interested in removing raw material, leather, copper, bronze, and electrical equipment, and a few establishments, only, were badly damaged. It is estimated that two-thirds of the spindles can start

work in about two months, provided the necessary raw materials can be put at their disposition."

#### Complete Resumption in Two Years.

In the opinion of some textile men, expressed in the spring of 1919, French factories can replace or repair much of the stolen or damaged machinery. Twenty-five per cent of the textile mills, it was estimated, should be able to resume operations in six months, barring unforeseen events, and all should be able to resume operations in two years. United States Trade Commissioner Wood reported that when he was in Lille in May, 1919, three cotton mills were running. Another was just getting steam up and would start in two days.

One of the most important French cotton-spinning firms, that of Wal-laert Freres, with mills in different regions in France, had three establishments at Lille. One of these was left in such good condition—that is, only brass and copper parts of machinery and leather belting removed—that it was able to resume operations in a very short time. Another of this firm's mills at Lille was stripped of all machinery, and the third plant was blown up and completely destroyed.

The French trade papers each week contain notices relative to the partial or complete resumption of business by cotton establishments in the north. The outstanding point made in many of these announcements is with regard to the difficulties experienced in getting fuel, electric power, and raw materials.

(Continued on page 27.)

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**Perilous Price Interference Ahead.**

Many exasperating difficulties in the matter of price interference are ahead of the dry goods trade and the situation calls for early and full conferences, to the end that merchants and manufacturers shall be ready to meet the various phases of Government action now so clearly foreshadowed. Matters should not be allowed to drift to that stage where many pestilential Government practices shall be foisted on the business, with their attendant difficulties and with their attendant dangers of lasting in some form in the business system long after the apparent need for them has passed.

The Attorney General proposes that a law shall be enacted to prevent hoarding, to restrict distribution, and to prevent the exaction of excessive prices for wearing apparel, under penalty of a \$5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment. This is to supplement the Lever food law which was enacted as a war measure to secure Government control.

That the spirit behind the suggestion can easily lead to more dangerous things to business can be seen from the unexpected action taken in the House of Commons in England this week, where by a vote of 132 to 95 the Board of Trade was empowered to fix prices. This is by far the boldest step ever taken in a modern democracy to interfere with the normal freedom of buying and selling, and to socialize the State. It is well to face all the facts of a situation as threatening as this one whatever may be thought of the necessity that forces governmental action in protecting the consumer against extortion and fraud.

For a long time there have been forces at work on legislators looking toward the enactment of laws to permit the fixing of prices on trademarked articles and the specious arguments advanced have unsettled the convictions of many merchants who have been fighting against the unfair competition arising from ruthless price cutting and the imitation of trademarked merchandise. It has been justly contended that if a proper merchandise marks act along the lines of the Barclay bill could be enacted into Federal law a proper enforcement of it would relieve a great many of the difficulties that arise from this sort of competition and at the same time would spare the trade from the dangers of general price fixing under Government direction.

Failing to secure their desires readily, the backers of this fixed price agitation have not been averse to seeing the growth of the socialization of business in all lines, and the trade will have to recognize the existence of this force in meeting the situation that is just ahead in the matter of general government regulation of prices.

If the operations of the law proposed by the Attorney General can be confined to the exact purposes stated at this time and really desired by the public, no permanent harm can come to the trade. But the evil of government regulation does not stop when the need for it has passed and it has been impos-

sible in practice to prevent government officials from going beyond the first intentions of the lawmakers. This fact has impressed itself deeply on all business men who went to the assistance of the Government when the need for intensive production and controlled distribution in dry goods lines are disclosed by the progress of the recent fighting.

There has been a great deal of speculation in dry goods markets in the past few years and the toleration of it has been dangerous. It is one of the things which has brought down upon the trade the threat of further Government interference. Instances of this toleration are numerous. A merchant with important downtown financial connections was recently asked why certain dry goods houses were acting in such close co-operation with certain speculative banking interests in the borrowing of money for the purchase of goods.

Instead of pointing out that the ease of financial accommodation in banks had stimulated a great deal of speculative buying and hoarding of gray cloths and other cloths, this merchant preferred to say nothing. In a time of financial stress he would have been the first to point out the questionable character of some of the practices concerning which inquiry was being made. Instead of taking the firm ground of discouraging unusual accommodations to men known to be buying far in advance of their ordinary business requirements, as some few dry goods bank directors have been doing for a long time, this merchant preferred to tolerate a practice he never engages in himself and does not consider sound.

It is regrettable but true that some lines was disclosed by the progress of the recent fighting.

Exporters and converters, have been taking a flyer in cloth markets as they would in stocks or raw cotton, where proper and known facilities for speculation are furnished. If any searching Government investigation is made into many transactions of the past few months it will be found that goods are being hoarded, rather than held for the legitimate purpose of converting them to supply the real needs of the consumer.

It is impossible to say to what extent the practice of hoarding dry goods merchandise has gone and it is probable that the market men are inclined to exaggerate the total volume of goods held awaiting higher prices. But the larger and more important selling agents established in New York have recognized for some time that goods were being hoarded and traded in speculatively, and they have sought to protect their mills and their legitimate customers by allotting their product for future delivery and by refusing to take on new customers. They have not been leaders in price advances as they would be in normal market conditions.

Should the proposed measure for controlling the price of wearing apparel become law it is inevitable that many other forms of regulation of dry goods movement will be practiced, directly or indirectly, un-

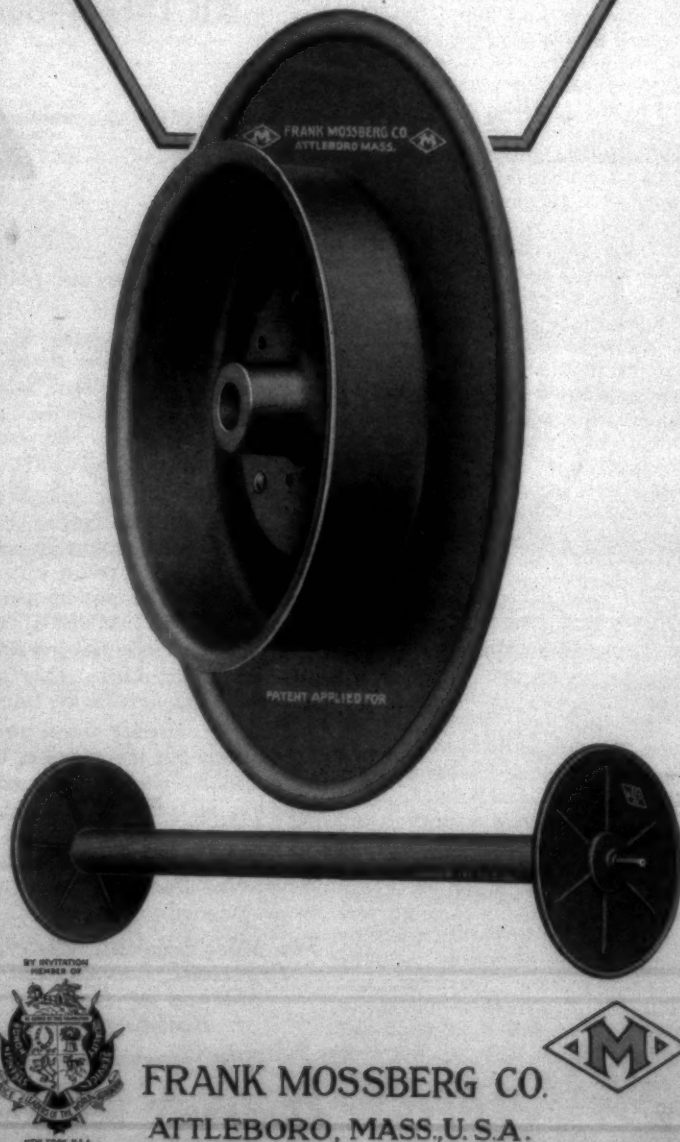
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der the supposed power of the law. This was the experience during the war, and the business men on various boards were mighty glad to get away from it all when the war ended. The movement of some Government officials in trade channels is as dangerous as a bull in a china shop and both may be innocent of wrong doing.

The safest means to prevent the fixing upon trade for a long time further evils of Government regulation is for merchants to get together and arrange to have some voice in alleviating the evils the Government is being called upon to remedy. More attention should be given toward conserving the good will of the consumer and in this way securing a steady distribution of merchandise that is wanted, and merchandise that will be gladly paid for on a fair basis of profit. Thus far, too much attention has been given by business men to the protection of their own interests, leaving others to protect themselves. This sort of business selfishness is slow suicide.—Journal of Commerce.

#### Will Seek to Prevent Cotton Waste by Fire.

New Orleans, La.—That the World Cotton Conference, which will be held at New Orleans, October 13 to 16, inclusive, will be one of the most important events in the history of the world's cotton trade, is evidenced by the greatly increasing interest shown in the meeting by the farmers, the spinners, ginners, manufacturers, bankers and those engaged in the allied branches of the cotton industry. Local headquarters are daily receiving numerous letters from over the country indicating the writers will attend, and will take an active part in the proceedings of the conference.

For the first time in 42 years, the leaders of the cotton industry will gather here from all the leading cotton-growing and cotton manufacturing countries of the world. These leaders will discuss their problems and will take action looking to more economical, efficient, and generally satisfactory methods of conducting the business. It is expected that there will be several thousand official delegates from the American cotton industry alone, not to mention the delegation from foreign countries, and the great number that will doubtless desire to attend the conference though without specific credentials.

The World Cotton Conference is the outcome of the European war. The rising cost of raw materials and finished goods, the emergency demand for maximum production, and the readjustments forced on every branch of the industry through war conditions have brought wartime problems to the attention of the trade with a new meaning and aroused it to a determination to eliminate wasteful, uneconomical methods.

By far the greatest waste that occurs in cotton, is due to fires. This loss, in the opinion of underwriters, exceeds that of country waste by many thousand bales. Some of the largest fires in recent years have

represented cotton fires, and the underwriters feel that if the consumers of cotton are looking for a place to save cotton they can do no better than to start with the fire waste.

The local executive committee with Edward S. Butler as chairman and Emile V. Stier, secretary, is busily engaged on the program in so far as New Orleans is concerned

that will be carried out during the conference. The committee will provide an elaborate program of entertainment of the men and women attending the conference and among the features for the women will be a reception at the Country Club. Looking to the more constructive details of the conference, Chairman Butler and his associates will provide harbor

trips to the great cotton warehouse and to the plant of the Foundation Company. This latter trip will include inspections of the industrial canal. The purpose of the local committee, and in this Chairman Butler has the support and backing of the national chairman, James R. MacColl, and Rufus R. Wilson, national secretary, is to extensively advertise the port of New Orleans.

# The Attractive Mill Village

is an important factor in securing labor.

THE tendency of the times is toward beauty—and it is universal. Formerly it was characteristic of the wealthy. Now it has found its way into the homes of all classes. The attractiveness of the home, its surroundings and the village as a whole, will play an important part in your labor problems of the future.

The interest of the mill demands *lasting qualities* in the construction of homes for its operatives.

Human nature demands *convenience* of arrangement.

*Comfort* is the inherent right of every human being.

Strictest *economy* at a time of high costs is highly essential in all construction.

**All These—Beauty, Durability, Convenience, Comfort, Economy**  
*are the principal features of*

## QUICKBILT BUNGALOWS

Snug, attractive, well-planned, artistic, roomy little bungalows especially designed for attractive, industrial villages.

Built after the practical, thoroughly-proven Patented Garner Locking System, by which all sleepers, joists, panels, plates, rafters, etc., lock securely into each other, forming a type of substantial home that cannot easily be damaged and which will neither give, bend, crack, pucker nor warp, even under the greatest strain. Especially designed for the homes of bosses or operatives. The doubly secure process of erection warrants comfort, even in extremes of hot or cold weather.

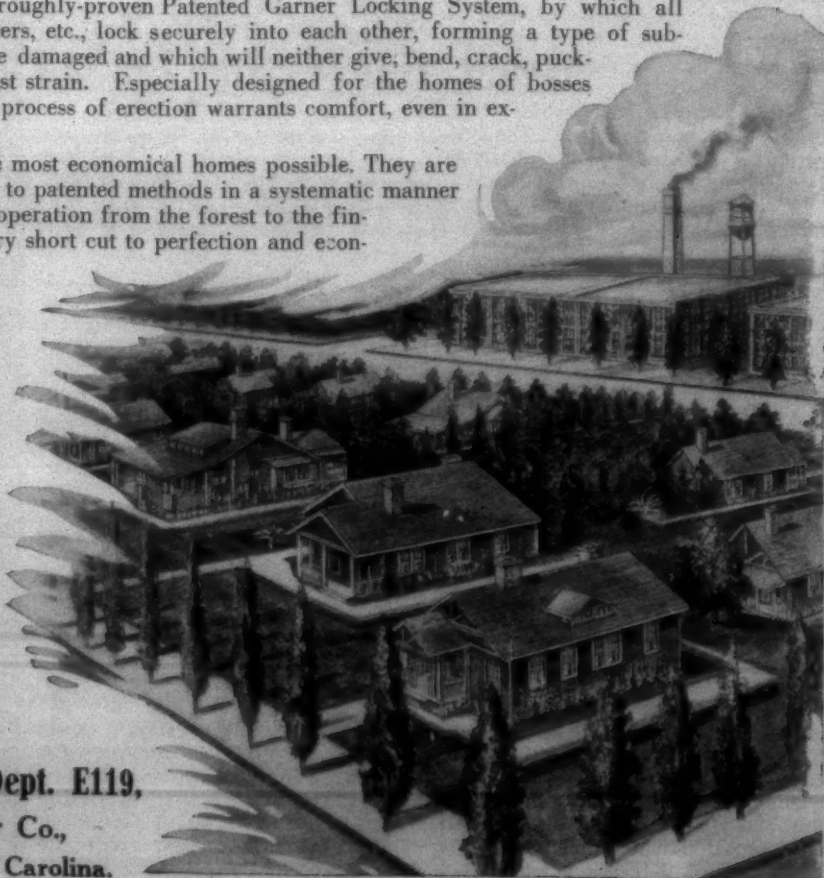
QUICKBILT Bungalows are the most economical homes possible. They are made in large quantities according to patented methods in a systematic manner by a plant which covers the entire operation from the forest to the finished house. As a result with every short cut to perfection and economy afforded the cost of manufacture is cut in half and all extra middle-men's profits and commissions are avoided. They are sold direct to you from the forest.

Arriving already built with nothing left but the erection, the labor usually necessary for construction is reduced to a minimum. There will be no piles of waste lumber left. Every waste in material, time, labor and money is avoided.

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Practical, Economical  
Method of Home  
Building.**

For fuller explanation address

**QUICKBILT Bungalow Dept. E119,  
A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co.,  
Charleston, . . . South Carolina.**





# J. D. Woodside Says South America Is Growing Cotton.

Buenos Aires.—A promising future for the cotton growing industry of Argentina is predicted by J. D. Woodside, vice president and treasurer of the widely known Woodside Cotton Mills Company, of Greenville, S. C., who departed July 29 for the United States after spending three months in South America studying the cotton production possibilities of these countries and the further development of the export business in cotton cloths.

"I would caution the cotton planters of the United States against too much of the feeling of security in the supposed monopoly of cotton production," said Mr. Woodside. "Cotton growing in Brazil, Argentina and Peru is making considerable progress. The native cotton is of excellent quality, of strong and uniform fiber which makes it of great commercial value.

"I have received the hearty co-operation of Government officials in my studies, as well as that of many other men of influence who are interested in the welfare and growth of the South American republics. I am favorably impressed with the advanced state of development along all lines of industry in these countries, and believe that its progress will now be even more rapid, for South America has been widely advertised by newspapers, and various Government departments in most of the important countries of

the world. Competition is sure to be keen, but it is typical of the American business men to welcome this spirit of competition, and they do welcome it in the South American markets."

Mr. Woodside said that he felt that this portion of South America is especially in need of steam and electric power for its manufacturing, and that he could foresee a wonderful industrial growth in the proposed development of the Igazu Falls. These falls, which are on the boundary line of Argentina and Brazil, are much bigger than Niagara Falls, and one section of them alone, known as the Devil's Throat, carries more water than the entire Niagara River. The Argentine Government is now studying the proposed development of these falls into motive power.

Mr. Woodside spent much of his time studying the textile markets in Argentina, as well as the possibilities of the country as a producer of raw material, and found that American textiles are well received here. As regards the Argentine raw material, he said that the quality of the cotton is first class; all that is lacking is quantity, and that until this quantity is materially increased American cotton goods should find a ready market here.

"I am confident that with her natural resources, now that peace exists, Argentina will make rapid strides forward in all lines of activity, especially in agriculture, manufacturing and commerce," said Mr.

Woodside. "I am of the opinion, however, that the country must prepare itself for even higher prices as a result of the decrease in production due to increased wages and shorter working hours for labor."

Regarding the financial situation, Mr. Woodside said that the large deposits in the many large banks here indicate that business fundamentals are sound, and that as soon as the large, fast-going ships from the United States are released for the commerce of the two Americas, they will grow and profit mutually. He said much credit should be given to the American banks in South America for their constructive efforts toward establishing permanent trade between the two countries.

"Cheaper fuel, steam and electric power are the crying needs of this country," said Mr. Woodside. "Once Argentina has these, her weight of competition will be felt heavily in the world markets."

## Plan to Entertain English Delegates.

The British delegates to the World Cotton Conference will number more than 100, representative of every branch of the cotton industry in Great Britain. A majority of the delegates will sail from Falmouth on the New Amsterdam on September 15 and are due to arrive in New York about 10 days later. Elaborate preparations are being made for their entertainment both in New York and in New England during the interval between their

landing and their departure for the conference on October 8.

The New York Cotton Exchange, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants and the bankers of New York have each appointed committees for the entertainment of the British delegates, and in Boston a committee has been formed with William M. Butler at the head of it and with leading manufacturers, bankers and business men as its other members. Sir A. Herbert Dixon, who head the British delegation, is now on the ocean and is to pay a visit to California prior to the session at New Orleans, joining his associates there on October 13. Another prominent member of the British delegation is Sir James Hope Simpson, director and general manager of the Bank of Liverpool and Martins Limited, who comes to the conference as a delegate from the Central Association of Bankers, an organization which includes practically all of the leading English banks except the Bank of England.

## New School at Covington.

The large school building of the Covington Mills will be ready for the next session. The auditorium is also nearing completion. This adds a great deal to the welfare of the people of Covington Mills. The building is costing nearly \$40,000.

When a load of coal is purchased, instead of going to the buyer it usually goes to the cellar.

# Holding Temperature Steady

The charts reproduced herewith are the records of a comparative test made in a prominent cotton mill under identical operating conditions.

When it is borne in mind that by "holding temperature steady" in the size boxes, the weight and breaking strength of the yarn are considerably increased, these charts offer food for thought — and ACTION.

## "TAG" SIZE BOX TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

Chart No. 1 shows the irregularity and fluctuations produced by the most careful HAND OPERATION of the steam inlet valve.

Contrast these gross variations with the continuous, uniform temperatures maintained AUTOMATICALLY with the "TAG" Size Box Temperature Controller—Chart No. 2.

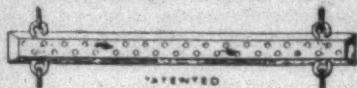
You will then readily understand why these "TAG" Controllers are rapidly supplanting crude and wasteful hand manipulation in the leading cotton mills everywhere.

Bulletin S-387 covers this subject thoroughly. Write for a copy—TODAY



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Water for 30 Years

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reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

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**Picker Sticks****Spools****Skewers****Binders****Loom Supplies****Ivey M'fg Co.**

Hickory, N. C.

**Clark's Weave Room Calculations**

By W. A. Graham Clark, Textile Expert of United States Tariff Commission

(Continued from last week.)

**WIDTH CALCULATIONS.**

Woven goods of 12 inches and under are known as narrow fabrics and are made on narrow-fabric or ribbon looms that weave several at a time with the aid of rack-and-pinion controlled shuttles. Cloth is made on an ordinary fly-shuttle loom.

Cloth widths run from 13 inches up to wide sheeting widths of 108 inches; a small amount is made for special purposes in even wider widths. The width is usually stated in inches but for wide sheeting is often expressed in quarters of a yard (9 inches), thus we see quotations on 6/4 (this is 54 inches and known as six-quarter) sheeting up to 12/4 or 108 inch sheeting. Sometimes this system is used for widths less than 50 inches, for instance 4/4 being used in place of 36 inches, or even 3/4 in place of 27 inches.

Ordinary staple cloths are mainly between 25 and 45 inches in width, probably the bulk being between 36 and 40 inches.

Looms are ordinarily known by the width of the cloth that can be woven on them and in order to allow for contraction the reed space is therefore usually four or five inches wider than the nominal width named. For instance a 40" loom is one intended for weaving cloth up to the 40 inch width and therefore usually has a reed space of 44 to 45 inches.

To find width of cloth to correspond with other particulars stated:

RULE 27. Multiply average yarn count by cloth constant; divide product by total threads per square inch and by yards to the pound.

The above may be expressed, by transposition of the basic formula 1, as

$$\text{FORMULA 5: } B = \frac{AC}{TY}$$

EXAMPLE: A sub-count print cloth is to be made with 64 ends of 28s warp and 56 picks of 38s filling. Weight desired is 7.85 yards per pound. Average yarn count is 33.6 and cloth constant 756. What would be the necessary width of the cloth?

ANSWER:

$$B = \frac{AC}{TY} = \frac{33.6 \times 756}{120 \times 7.85} = 27 \text{ inches.}$$

**RELATION OF CLOTH WIDTH AND WEIGHT.**

If the warp and filling yarns, also the sley and pick, are maintained the same then the width times the weight is constant.

To find weight corresponding to a new width, yarns and construction being unchanged:

RULE 28: Multiply present width and weight together for a constant. Divide this constant by any desired width and the quotient will be the corresponding weight.

EXAMPLE: A 36-in., 64x68, 21s.24s, sheeting weighs 3.50 yards. What would be the weight of identical cloth in other usual widths?

ANSWER:  $36 \times 3.50 = 126$ . Dividing this

constant by various widths we get corresponding weight in yards per pound as follows:

30 inch width	weights	4.20 yards per pound.
32	"	3.94
34	"	3.71
36	"	3.50
38	"	3.32
40	"	3.15
42	"	3.00
45	"	2.80
48	"	2.62
54	"	2.33
63	"	2.00
72	"	1.75
81	"	1.55
90	"	1.40
99	"	1.27
108	"	1.17

**WEIGHT CALCULATIONS.**

In the United States the weight of cloth is usually stated in terms of the linear yards that weigh one pound. Heavy goods such as duck and tire fabrics are more conveniently stated in terms of ounces per yard, in order to avoid fractions. The English use an entirely different system from either of these, as they usually state the weight in terms of pounds per piece of so many yards. For certain purposes cloth is stated in terms of square yards to the pound; this system has also been used in tariff laws.

Let Y = yards (linear) per pound.

O = ounces per linear yard.

S = square yards per pound.

L = pounds per piece.

To find weight in linear yards per pound, knowing ounces per linear yard:

RULE 29: Divide 16 (ounces to pound) by ounces per linear yard.

EXAMPLE: A tent duck weighs 10 ounces per linear yard. What is the weight in yards per pound?

$$\text{ANSWER: } Y = \frac{16}{10} = 1.6 \text{ yards per lb.}$$

NOTE—In the same way yards per pound can be changed to ounces per yard by dividing 16 by the yards per pound.

To find weight in square yards per pound, knowing linear yards per pound:

RULE 30: Multiply width in inches by yards per pound and divide by 36.

EXAMPLE 1: A 38½ inch print cloth measures 5.35 linear yards per pound. How many square yards to the pound?

ANSWER:

$$S = \frac{BY}{36} = \frac{38.5 \times 5.35}{36} = 5.72 \text{ square yds. per pound.}$$

EXAMPLE 2: A 27 inch print cloth measures 7.85 linear yards per pound. How many square yards to the pound?

ANSWER:

$$S = \frac{BY}{36} = \frac{27 \times 7.85}{36} = 5.89 \text{ square yards per pound.}$$

NOTE—In the same way, square yards to the pound times 36, divided by the width, gives yards per pound.

(Continued on page 27.)



### Ball Bearings and Increased Production.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Gentlemen:

We were very interested in reading an article which appeared on page 22 of your issue of August 7th, 1919, which quoted some textile expert, name not given, as saying that more machinery and not greater speed was needed in the present textile field.

He has based his statements on the fact that the human element could not take care of greater speed in textile machinery. This is accounted for by the fact that an increase in speed in textile machinery such as looms, etc., would mean an increased number of thread breakages and hence an increased amount of attention on the part of the operators. There are, of course, other factors entering into the quantity of such attention required by any given machine, such as vibrations, wear on machine, etc.

These statements have both been disproven in regards to certain classes of machinery during the past two years. His statements in this connection are perfectly correct, provided the machinery were not improved correspondingly. It is perfectly obvious to both operators and manufacturers that the type which has been in use could not be speeded up satisfactorily.

You will readily be able to conceive, however, of improved machinery being built to permit of higher speeds, smoother operation and less wear upon the machine itself.

Our statements are based on the experiences of a certain silk manufacturer in Pennsylvania. Some three years ago this concern while doing research work upon silk looms hit upon the idea of equipping these looms with Hyatt roller bearings. The basic reason for this trial was power-saving, but greatly to the manufacturers' surprise they found that these looms could be speeded up from 160 to 202 picks per minute without materially increasing the wear upon the machine or the calls upon the operator. They found that the application of these bearings produced a smoother running machine and for this reason by means of reducing the vibrations and shocks reduce thread breakages to a minimum. This naturally reacted in producing a goods of finer quality. Since these looms were installed some three years ago, this concern has built several additional sets in their own plant and in addition have had one of the largest loom manufacturers in the country make other sets for them. All of these looms have been operated at a speed of 202 picks per minute and this speed has given them an increased production over the plain bearing loom running at 160 picks per minute of 38 to 40 yards per day as against 30 to 31 yards per day of the plain bearing loom. This was accomplished without the addition of extra operators.

The value of the installation of this feature to this firm may be most readily illustrated by their es-

timates on a recent addition to their plant. They have ordered 160 looms equipped with this feature and their estimates have based upon their past experience of three years show that these 160 looms will do the work of 200 plain bearing looms. Had they to install the 200 plain bearing loom, to accomplish the same production which the 160 Hyatt equipped looms will give them, the added looms would cost them approximately \$30,000. In addition to this, the extra size of building, added fixtures, etc., would amount to approximately \$20,000 more. This means a net saving of \$50,000 upon the original investment in their new addition.

This estimate does not take into account the benefits they will continue to enjoy as long as the plant is in operation of decreased power costs, decreased interest on their investment, decreased operating costs, decreased oil bills, decreased thread breakages and the advantages to be gained by eliminating the possibility of oil stained fabrics or raw material.

The last item has proved to be a big factor in some classes of textile machinery and inasmuch as the Hyatt bearings are enclosed in an oil tight housing, this eliminates the possibility of oil stained fabric or raw material and in many cases is responsible for a large saving to the manufacturer.

The Hyatt roller bearing is already largely known in nearly all branches of the industrial world and various types of it are fast being adopted in nearly all kinds of industrial machinery. It owes its popularity to the peculiar flexible resilient construction of the rollers and its sturdiness and reliability is attested to by the fact that it is often used in such installations as steel mill hot saws and steel mill table rolls. It is the only bearing which can successfully withstand their severe shocks impact or vibration and its ability in this service is due to the construction of the rollers.

The hollow in the center of the rollers acts as a reservoir for lubricant and the helical slot distributes this lubricant evenly throughout the face of the bearing contributing an automatic oiling feature which maintains an even film of lubricant at all times. This feature also is found only in the flexible roller type of bearing.

In marketing these bearings the company assumes the policy of selling a bearing service rather than merely manufacturing and selling an article upon the open market and in connection with this policy, maintains a large corps of engineers who co-operate with and assist customers in adopting these bearings to their uses.

This service is maintained for the benefit of the customers and also to make certain that no Hyatt bearing is installed or put to use for which it is unfitted. It is furnished to these customers without charge and one can readily understand that it permits the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company to stand behind and guarantee their bearings to a far greater extent than otherwise would be possible.

## One Branch of a Giant Industry

**T**EXTILES comprise fabric and color. The fabric is right when the color is right. They stand or fall together. This is why the dyestuff producer must consider his work as a factor in a larger industry.

The textile industry is a great industry. Its annual output is valued at more than one billion dollars. But it is singularly dependent upon the dyestuff producer. Fabric without color is unthinkable.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., recognizes this relation to the textile consumer. It is here to serve the textile industry. It is dependent upon that industry for encouragement and for existence. If it does not serve that industry adequately it will have no reason for existence.

The production of dyestuffs is a share in the work of a giant industry.

### National Aniline & Chemical Company

Incorporated

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York

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236 West First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

## ATLANTIC BLACKS

Our list of Sulphur Blacks now includes:

**ATLANTIC BLACK B EXTRA**, a Jet Black of unequalled shade and intensity, especially suited for dyeing hosiery, skeins and warps. This mark has comprised our chief production to date.

**ATLANTIC BLACK G EXTRA**, a Greenish Black, particularly suited for warps in union fabrics to be cross-dyed.

**ATLANTIC BLACK R EXTRA**, a Reddish Black, recommended for dyeing raw stock, where covering power, and not shade, is the chief consideration.

All the above Blacks possess the unrivalled "ATLANTIC QUALITY."

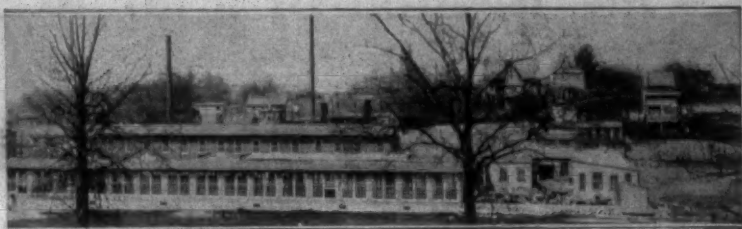
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The Farnsworth Company solicits your inquiries concerning boiler feed pumps, condensation pumps, separators and vacuum pumps.

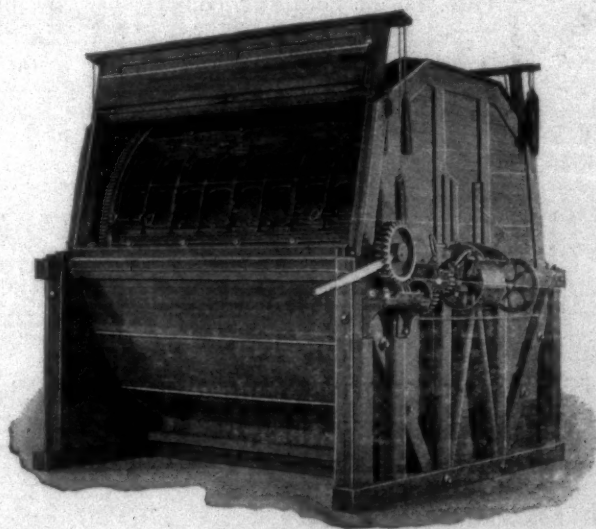
Mills throughout this country and Canada have installed the Farnsworth Closed System for handling condensation and are saving coal and considerable labor. We will be pleased to refer you to these mills.

The large mill shown above is one of the Farnsworth equipped plants securing the service and satisfaction which comes with our guarantee.

### THE FARNSWORTH COMPANY

Conshohocken, Penna.

## DYEING MACHINES



Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

**Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We should be very glad to have you communicate this information to the writer of the article which appeared in your issue of August 7th, 1919, and should be glad to go into the matter in greater detail with him. We have not quoted this company's name as we have not secured their permission to do so, but will be glad to do it to anyone desiring to make a personal investigation. In speaking of the matter recently, their factory superintendent said that he did not believe that 75 cents had been spent upon the original bearings installed three years ago. The fact that these bearings run without adjustment after their installation is also an attractive feature.

We should be very glad to make this matter up in full detail with anyone who is interested or also to discuss the possibilities of the installation of this feature upon any form of machinery. As mentioned above we shall appreciate very greatly your forwarding this information to the writer of the above article and to be glad to take the matter up with him in full detail.

Very truly yours,

B. S. Buckmaster,  
General Applications Department,  
Industrial Bearings Division.

### Japan's Big Cotton Manufacturers in the United States.

Worcester, Mass.—Tio Natsunura, president of Japan's largest mill corporation, is in Worcester with his American agent, Yosiro Ito, investigating conditions in the cotton mills of Worcester county and studying living conditions among mill employees.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Mr. Natsunura claims, have presented one of the most fascinating subjects for study he has ever seen in the United States, and he plans to reorganize some of the mechanical equipment of his mills when he returns in accordance with suggestions he has received in Worcester.

Japan Cotton Milling Corporation, of which Mr. Natsunura is president, is located at Osata, a city of 2,000,000 people, the chief textile center of the Orient.

He said: "The textile industry in Japan is ready for some big changes. I am in the United States to study methods used here both in the labor question and in mechanical equipment."

"Our problem differs in many respects from that of Worcester county textile men. In Japan we have plenty of labor, but it is very difficult to obtain capital. In the United States there is plenty of capital but the textile men find it very difficult to find labor."

"There is plenty of opportunity for American capital today in the textile industries of the Far East. Some Americans realize the opportunity and are investing their money in Japan. We welcome this movement. Capital has always been lacking."

"The opportunities for American capital will be especially good in the next few years. Almost all Japanese corporations are planning a big industrial expansion. The demand

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Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
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### SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

For Week Ending August 19, 1919.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	135	140
Allice Mills .....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	260	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	97	101
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd...	93	—
Arcade Mills .....	115	—
Aragon Mills .....	130	—
Arcadia Mills .....	250	—
Arkwright Mills .....	200	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	250	300
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	195	—
Brogan Mills .....	175	—
Brandon Mills .....	210	—
Calhoun Mills, com.....	135	—
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills .....	190	—
Chiquola Mills, common.....	145	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	87	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	—	235
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	135	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	175	200
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	178	181
D. E. Converse Co.....	—	200
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	130	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	125	140
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mills .....	120	125
Duncan Mills, com.....	—	130
Duncan Mills, com.....	—	125
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	135	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	305	—
Enoree Mills .....	110	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	82	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.....	175	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	135	—
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga, com.	145	150
Glenwood Mills .....	200	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	120	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	95	—
Gluck Mills .....	145	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	103	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Grendel Mills .....	125	—
Grendel Mills, pfd.....	95	100
Hamrick Mills .....	200	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	275	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	145	—
Inman Mills .....	165	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills .....	200	—
Judson Mills .....	130	—
Judson Mills, pfd.....	97	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	115	122
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	275	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	100	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.....	150	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	200	—
Marlboro Mills .....	150	165
Mills Mfg. Co.....	175	—
Mollohon Mfg. Co.....	160	—
Monarch Mills .....	200	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	250	—
Ninety-Six Mills .....	150	200
Noris Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Oconee Mills, com.....	125	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	—	100
Orr Cotton Mills .....	200	205
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	280	290
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	—
Panola Mills .....	—	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	225	260
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	230
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	300	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	300	—
Poinsett Mills .....	135	145
Riverside Mills com. (par \$25) .....	24	—
Saxon Mills .....	200	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	80	—
Spartan Mills .....	250	265
Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$15) ..	26	—
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	130	—
Tucapau Mills .....	350	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	15	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.....	128	131
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.....	—	70
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pfd.....	100	102
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	170	173
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.....	100	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	180	185
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	—
Watts Mills, com.....	65	67
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	96
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	—	97
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	160	175
Williamston Mills .....	225	275
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	155	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.....	—	201
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	97	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	100	105
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	240	—



for manufactured products is increasing. Our foreign trade with China, Korea and the South Sea Islands is increasing. Expansion is necessary to meet the demand. American business men will find themselves welcomed in Japan. They will find Japanese willing to pay them good return on their money and anxious to adopt American business methods.

"There is a good deal of discussion today on the Japanese attitude toward China. We look upon China as a weaker and backward sister. I believe the Japanese people feel that it is their duty to take China by the hand, encourage her in every progressive movement she makes and try to introduce methods into her industries.

"I know the textile men of Japan are anxious to see the Chinese mills pay. They have the best feeling in the world for their Chinese competitors because they realize the need of more textile industries in that great country.

"A few big textile industries are now operating in China, but their methods are far from American and do not approach those of Japanese plants for efficiency."

#### The Market for American Textiles in China.

If American manufacturers wish to extend their business in the markets of China they must be prepared to compete with other countries not only in prices, but in pleasing and novel patterns, for the Chinese men are very particular, and the women use few foreign goods

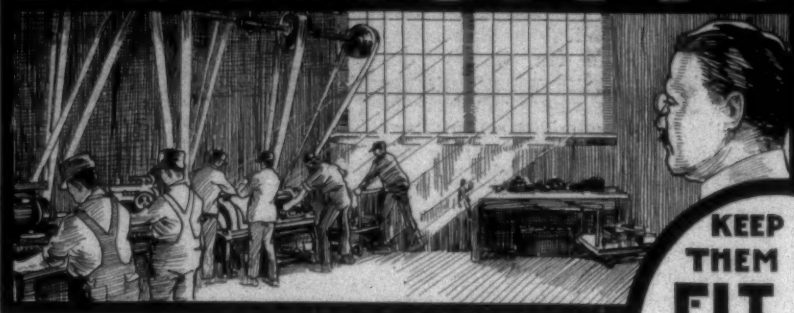
unless they are tempted by attractive samples.

There is a tendency to adopt foreign styles in dress, and so there is a growing demand for worsted suitings, dress coatings, cream serges, and cream flannel, all 54 to 56 inches wide, and for 58-inch black and blue cashmere, and 39 to 40 inch silk linings. In Shanghai medium-heavy weights (18 to 24 ounces) are required rather than light weights. Suit lengths from 3¼ to 3½ yards sell at relatively higher prices per yard than the 40 to 60 yard trade lengths. Cheap cotton fancy trousers are much used, and there is a sale for cheap gray and brown single army blankets 10/4 size; also for scarlet plain cloth and low-grade woolen, and for some higher grades. Automobile rugs costing \$3 to \$4 are bought for rickshas, and there is a heavy trade in dark-blue flannel shirting.

The winters of northern China are cold enough to create a demand for velvets, velveteens, heavy sheetings, drills, jeans, and shirtings, and there is a steady call for very cheap light-weight cotton towels, cotton handkerchiefs, and heavy and light cotton underwear and hosiery. The net imports of hosiery into China in 1917 were valued at \$2,750,000 gold. The socks are coarser and heavier than the American cotton socks and retail for about \$0.20 gold. Two popular brands are made in Shanghai and Chinkiang.

Prices should always be made c. i. f. port of delivery. The usual terms of sale are drafts at 120 days' (Continued on page 25.)

## ECONOMY+



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THEM  
FIT**

Masters of Industry—don't forget the human element in your establishment. You can't deny that when your employees fail—your production falls down. It is a matter of good business to keep your men fit—and happy. They can work better, harder, and they won't leave you, because they are contented. They realize that you are awake to their needs.

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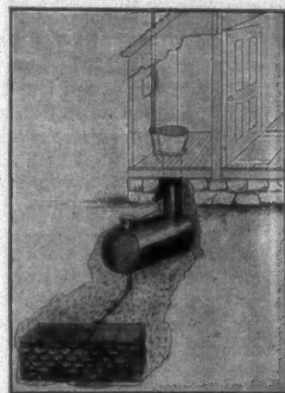
Inexpensive and easily installed. All metal parts are of Armco (the pure) Iron—specially treated.

Write for advice on the solution of the toilet problem in your mill colony. Also the Kaustine catalog.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.



### Polish Cotton Industry Crippled by War.

While industrial workers are striking for higher wages all over the world, Poland alone stands unaffected. People can hardly demand higher wages when they are not getting any wages whatsoever, and there are some 300,000 in "Congress Poland," excluding Galicia and Posen, who are out of work.

This great army of unemployed is due, in a large measure to the dismantling of the machinery in the big cotton mills where thousands were employed before the war broke out. Lodz, the big textile center, south of Warsaw, has over 150,000 out of work, most of whom were former cotton workers. There were one hundred cotton mills operated here in times of peace and with this industry crippled, Lodz is in a state of industrial paralysis. Since the armistice, only twenty-five of these hundred mills have been re-opened although efforts are being now made to get the others under way, with the aid of manufacturers in Great Britain and the United States. The American Red Cross has been instrumental in introducing a number of new types of American machinery in Poland and this has helped to restore some of the factories to normal working condition but there still remain the hundred and fifty thousand citizens to be employed, and the number is swelling constantly, with 1,400,000 more to return from all parts of Russia and Germany.

The dismantling of the cotton machinery was part of the destructive program of the Germans when passing through territories, and they, knowing the textile industry to be one of the chief means of earning a livelihood which the people of Lodz possessed, systematically set to work to put these mills out of commission. The crippling of other factories was brought about in the same way and also by the retreats of the Russians, who also destroyed property. Where the machinery was not dismantled or stolen, it has been idle for four years and badly in need of repairs. Moreover, there is a lack of raw materials and Poland hopes the allied representatives now surveying the industrial situation will give her the much needed help in machinery and materials. The American Red Cross and the American Food Administration, in co-operation with Polish relief agencies have been giving first aid to the unemployed by the distribution of food and clothing. This work will be continued until Poland can again start her industries and put her people back to work on a self-sustaining basis. The main thing is to repair the equipment of the cotton mills and principal factories in order to get the people employed. After that, they can take care of themselves.

The business of the London stock exchange, under peace conditions, requires the services of 25,000 persons every day.

## An Efficiency Principle In Modern Industry

All important concerns today need good work well done. Effective perfect sanitation. They must have sanitation, including sewerage, a system that can accurately and steadily keep health and production at the maximum all the time—a system that will prevent loss of time and profit,—a curtailment of useless expense and an increase of healthy assets.

Executives must now meet new conditions—higher labor and manufacturing costs, stronger domestic and foreign competition, and smaller profit margins.

An idle machine from a "layoff" on account of sickness is a direct loss, and many times a significant one, to the manufacturer today.

Why take a risk, why stake your future profits and the health and vitality of your employees on the imperfect sanitation of your village when the modern plumber can put you entirely at ease in the matter?

Every clean, model village, with its band of contented workers has a message for you, and when you read one of these inspiring messages you will say, as others have, "That idea is worth money to me." Make that message count for the utmost under the guidance of your local plumber.

He can install a system of perfect sanitation in your village that will develop the strength and protect the health of your workers to a satisfying degree.

The man who works to succeed—who is constantly watchful over his employer's interest—must have an unusual amount of strength and endurance. In a perfect sanitary system you have one way of developing and keeping these qualities intact. Others are doing it and what has been done for others can be done for you.

Working men and women who are forced to live and labor among unsanitary conditions soon drift into the doldrums, and are only half alive.

On the other hand, a clean body, a clean place of work, free from dust and waste, intensify their thinking power. They become more alive and get more out of life and the employer benefits directly from this intensified physical life.

One of the prime objects of sanitation, then, is to develop and foster a virile, steady health force and to place the right value on hygienic surroundings. Accordingly, every worker needs the perfect sanitary environment which will reinforce the power to express himself in

All the money in the world is worth nothing in comparison with the physical serenity and comfort which sanitary utilities bring to the man who works. Anything short of perfect sanitation only aggravates the condition and prolongs the discontent.

When you are started on the road to perfect sanitation you can be sure that the asset side of your business is overbalancing the liability side and in a most economical way. Ere many weeks have passed facts will appear which will more than justify your wise decision to install a modern system of sanitation and sanitary appliances. All that you need to guide you is your local plumber. He can keep you from missing your way. Let him explain to you how he will unlock the door to a treasure-house of health for your employees and wider margins of profit for you.

The same educational and awakening methods are being applied to industrial problems all over the land as a treatment for narrow margins of profit and limited vitality.

That the plan is succeeding can be verified by the constant demand for the plumber and the improved appliances that are furthering the physical and mental improvement of men and women and the financial end of the game at the same time.

When all is said and done, it is the choice of a perfect sanitary system that determines the standard of highly desirable conditions in a plant. Good sanitation makes the work more interesting and easier, because of the atmosphere of cleanliness and pervading health; and is indispensable as regards the varied interests of everyone.

It is now a matter for you and your local plumber. Consult him today.

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The broad services of our Industrial Department will prove of much value in the operation and expansion of American textile interests both here and abroad.

We shall be pleased to discuss with you your particular problem relative to textile financing.

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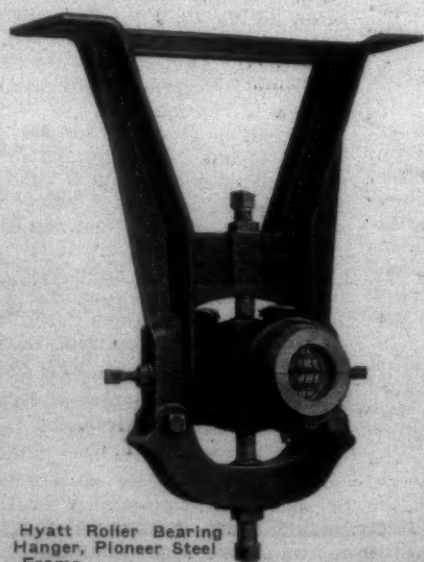
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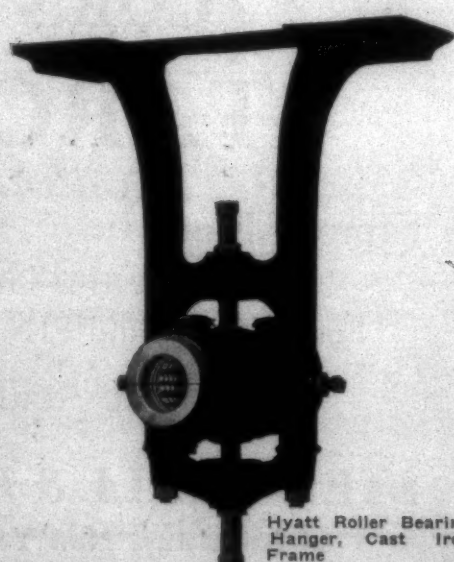
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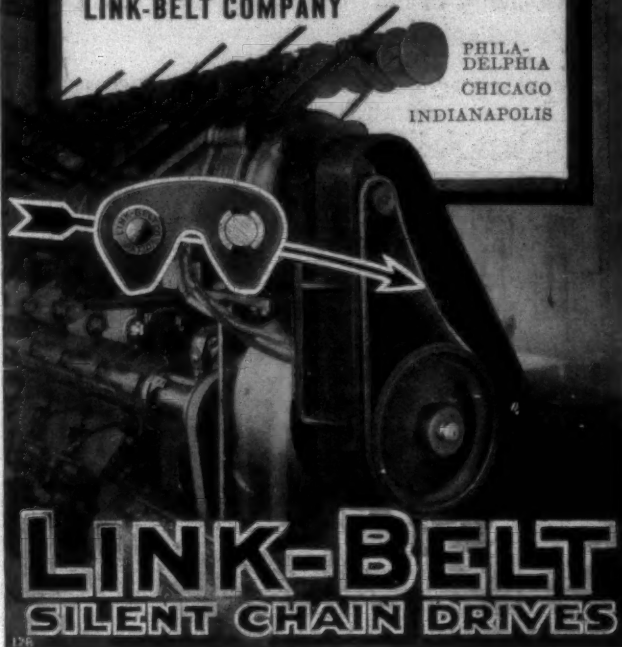


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## Production the Chief Factor in Industry Today.

That far too much fuss is being made by business men about the high wages now ruling, and that the large, dominant factor in industry today is not the amount of wages paid, but the amount of production per unit of labor effort, are the points emphasized by Theodore N. Vail, who is quoted by B. C. Forbes, writing in the American Magazine. Mr. Vail, who foresees a great era of business prosperity, declares that it would be undesirable for the present high price level to collapse, stating that, on the whole, the people are better off and happier under high wages and high prices than under low wages and correspondingly low prices. Mr. Vail is quoted as follows:

"We are entering, I believe, the greatest period of business prosperity America has ever known.

"The business boom has been delayed partly because of widespread expectation that there would be a collapse in prices. I do not for a moment think anything of the kind will occur. I will go even further: I do not think it would be a good thing to have a collapse in prices. There are certain inequalities in wages and salaries which should be adjusted—in a good many cases upward—but, on the whole, the people are better off and happier under high wages and prices than under low wages and prices.

"We don't need lower prices now, because the argument that we had to compete with poorly-paid European labor no longer holds good. Wages in European countries have advanced proportionately more than here.

### Production Chief Factor.

"Far too much fuss is made by business men about high wages now ruling. The amount of wages paid is not the great, big, dominant factor in industry or business. The predominant, the determining, factor, is the amount of production per unit of labor effort.

"It is far more important to get labor interested so that it will put forth intelligent, enthusiastic effort than it is to get labor to accept lower pay. Production per worker today, taking labor as a whole, is incalculably greater than 20 years ago, thanks to invention and introduction of all kinds of labor-saving machinery.

"Business has not boomed as it shortly will boom, chiefly because buyers everywhere have been following a hand-to-mouth policy. America's shelves, as well as the world's shelves, are bare of goods. Consumption of merchandise in the United States today is greater than ever before, and soon will become greater still.

### Record Consumption.

"Consumption is today breaking all earlier records. There has been more or less shifting of demand from one thing to another, and this has caused more or less complaint and hardship. But, by and large, more business is done than we ever did before the war.

"There is not going to be any diminution in purchasing power of our own 110,000,000 people.

"The world must come to us for unprecedented amounts of our products. We may not sell a great deal to England, France or Germany, or other countries, for rehabilitation purposes; nor, if we are wise, shall we devote our principal efforts to securing business of this kind. Our great manufacturers and exporters are wise enough to see that these purely reconstruction orders would be temporary, whereas we can firmly intrench ourselves in Latin-America, in the Far East, and in other markets which will prove permanent. Germany used to be one of our chief competitors in foreign markets; she will be out of the running for some time.

### Confident of Satisfactory Adjustments.

"We have all the elements for broader and better business than ever yet known. Things have been kept back, naturally, by uncertainty in Europe, and by uncertainty here as to just what would happen to our railroads, our Government-built merchant fleet, our wire systems, and other properties brought under the Government during the war. These matters are being cleared up, one by one and the business world is now fairly confident that things will be satisfactorily adjusted. Moreover hesitancy in business was aggravated for a time by uneasiness over Bolshevistic activities abroad and murmurs of possible troubles in this country. Here, also, the skies have been clearing.

"One retarding influence has been failure of many workers to realize that it increases the comfort, prosperity and happiness of everybody when labor works intelligently instead of trying to do as little as possible, thus making things produced expensive.

### Get Business Humming.

"Where does employment come from? From consumption. Where does consumption come from? From ability to buy. The cheaper you make things, the more will be consumed. The greater the consumption, the greater the number of men to be employed.

"The thing to do is to set the wheels of business humming forthwith, not drag along on a hand-to-mouth basis, afraid lest prices and wages drop. We of American Telephone are showing our faith in a practical and very large way, for we have authorized expenditures for improvements, additions, etc., this year and next totaling \$125,000,000."

### Underwear Manufacturers Expect Higher Prices.

New York.—On the question of prices and the possibility of their coming down, the general manager of an underwear manufacturing concern stated that his company is now figuring on their spring lines, and that on their lightweight goods, their prices will be at least \$1 to \$3 a dozen higher.

He emphasized the fact that with production in his concern as high as 1,800 dozen per day, the price question is important. His concern, he said, must consider the prices for which their competitors are selling similar merchandise in marking their own prices, for, although qual-



ity and the prestige associated with the business good will of a name, brand or trade mark is valuable as a selling asset, the retailer, in buying his merchandise, is principally guided by its price. Although this concern uses flatlock in their garments at a cost to them of 25 cents more on each garment, as well as the finest trimmings, yarns and buttons, nevertheless, the retailer, he asserted, is not induced to buy if the prices of these garments are much higher than those of the firm's competitors.

The retailer, this man believes, has not got over the old idea that he must have a garment to sell at a certain price. He then stated that before the war garments which they sold at \$1.90 per dozen are now up to \$4.37 a dozen, and garments costing before the war \$4.25 per dozen, with yarn at 44 cents a pound, are now up to \$11.50 per dozen, with yarn at \$1.58 per pound. This price, he said, necessitated waiving their regular margin of profit. The price for next spring will be \$12.50 a dozen for this quality of merchandise.

He emphasized the fact that his concern only make men's quality garments, and regardless of conditions or prices, they must make them. Their overhead is based on large production, he stated, and they simply must maintain production.

This underwear manager stated that, as far as his concern is involved, there are at present plenty of orders, but a shortage of labor. He emphatically stated that the evil of competing for workers is becoming more accentuated daily. Some of the workers in his firm have been offered bonuses and wages, sometimes as high as \$100 weekly, by competing manufacturers. The shortage of female labor is particularly acute, and this is probably the result of a feeling entertained by some women that there is a stigma attached to working in a mill, this manager stated.

He predicts an extreme shortage in underwear for this fall and next spring, because there has been no increase of production, with the spinners only working on a 60 per cent basis now, and the underwear market absolutely cleaned out.

Raw materials, needles, machinery, etc., are away up in price, and inferior in quality. Packages and boxes, shipping expenses, etc., are double, and in many cases more than double, he said.

This man considers the high prices at present the result of curtailed production and the high demand. He cannot see any downward trend unless production is increased.

In figuring prices for fall 1920, the underwear manager called attention to the fact that his concern must sell their goods beginning January 1, and therefore must begin shortly to buy their necessary raw materials on the present basis of prices. He, therefore, sees little chance of a reduction in prices, even in the fall of 1920.

He commented on the hesitation of retailers in placing orders, and expressed fear that they might be tempted to hold off also for the fall 1920 orders. At this juncture he

pointed out the present inability to procure merchandise of those retailers who held off in the hopes that prices would recede from their high level.

He pointed out that a trademarked leader, and in many cases the retailer adds an unnecessarily high margin of profit on these goods, but, having sold his percentage of trademarked goods, in most cases, the retailer does not reorder from the trademarked line, but pushes some unbranded article, on which he can get a higher margin of profit.

The underwear manager who is authority for the foregoing statements believes that the public wants quality and will obtain high grade merchandise wherever possible, but, of course, the retailer can hurt the sale of quality articles by not carrying them or displaying them, he stated.

#### Points to China as a Great Land of Opportunity.

The tremendous possibilities for the industrial development of China is the point emphasized by J. George Berman, of the Eastern Isles Importing Company, who has just returned from an extended trip in the Philippines and the Far East.

"China is extremely friendly to the United States," said he, "and the business men of that country whom I met were anxious that Americans invest capital in China and co-operate in the industrial and commercial development of the country."

"In Japan, on the other hand, there is apparent a strong feeling of self sufficiency and a resentment of outside interference, no matter how friendly. The attitude of those Chinese interested in the development of their country appears to be a realization that the present government is not powerful enough nor are the people properly equipped to work out their own progress by themselves."

"They are particularly friendly to the United States because we hold no concessions there as do the European nations; and there is a feeling that we are not out for conquest but are really disinterested."

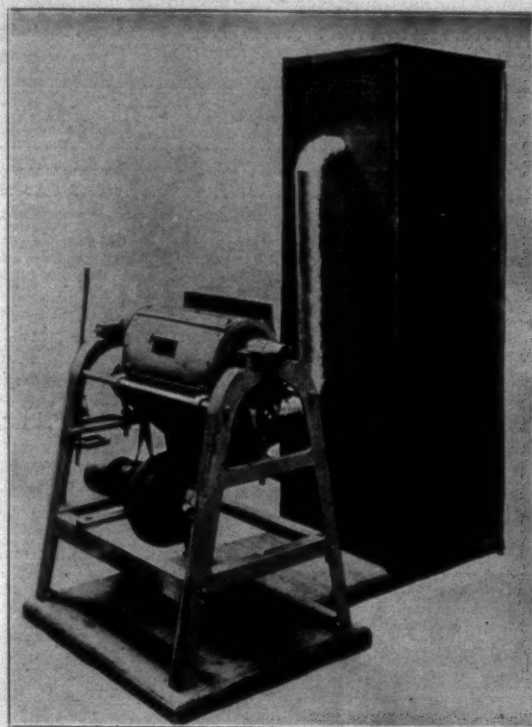
#### Parks-Cramer Company Will Erect Building.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Parks-Cramer Company will soon erect an office and plant for the handling of their air conditioning, heating and sprinkling business, on a tract of land near the Atherton Mill in Dilworth.

The industry was originated in Charlotte about 15 years ago, by Stuart W. Cramer, who disposed of his interest last fall to the G. M. Parks Company, of Fitchburg, Mass. When the growth of the company necessitated a new and larger plant, other towns offered inducements to have this company transfer their plant elsewhere, but it was decided that Charlotte was the best location. W. B. Hodge, vice president and Southern manager, stated.

W. D. Thornburg has resigned as carder at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., to become carder and spinner at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

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**Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Company**  
Union, S. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by  
**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1919

### Religious Differences Causing Dissension Among Labor Unions.

We have heard with much interest of serious dissensions among the labor union leaders around Charlotte and Concord, N. C., and it appears that the chief trouble is the century old differences between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

It appears that John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers, is an ardent Roman Catholic and it appears that in selecting his lieutenants he has been partial to men and women of his faith. John Deane, the organizer that he sent to Charlotte and the woman that is assisting Deane as well as practically all of his imported assistants, are said to be Catholics.

This would probably have made no difference in other sections, but around Charlotte and in many of the cotton mill communities the Junior Order of American Mechanics, an anti-Catholic order, is very strong and the operatives being mostly Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians are themselves antagonistic to Roman Catholics.

Having discovered that the men they were following were Catholics, it has been easy to magnify differences and they have begun to charge Deane and his associates are working for Catholicism as much as for unionism.

The operatives charge that the Charlotte attorney, himself a member of the Junior Order, has betrayed them and feeling has been aroused to such an extent that the form-

ing of another union not dominated by Golden and Deane is being contemplated.

It is also said that differences have arisen over the distribution of the large fund collected from mill operatives around Charlotte and that charges and counter charges are being made.

One former union official who was kicked out of the union by Deane for insubordination makes the apparent well founded charge that Deane has been guilty of gross immorality with a woman in North Charlotte.

The kettle is boiling and we believe that the stench therefrom is going to make sick the decent class of mill operatives.

### Played Poker With the Union Funds.

Quite a few have wondered what became of the many \$1.50 initiation fees collected from the cotton mill operatives by the union organizers and it is possible that the following which is taken from the Raleigh News and Observer will throw some light on the subject:

"High Point, Aug. 18.—Police Chief Welch and assistant made a big haul yesterday when five leaders of organized labor taking part in the differences between manufacturers and employees here, were arrested while at a poker table and later placed under \$50 bond each for their appearance at trial today. The men indicted are Scott Kiser, treasurer of the local union of carpenters and joiners organization; A. M. Stewart, head of the textile workers; Roy

White, financial secretary of the textile workers; Charlie Kitchin, an official of the furniture workers. The fifth member of the party, W. S. Hurman, forfeited his bond by failing to put in an appearance at the trial today.

"Kiser was fined \$100 and given the alternative of going to the roads for six months, while Stewart, held to be less guilty, was fined \$50. White and Kitchin by reason of their testimony were discharged but were held under bond to appear in the cases charging Kiser with retailing, warrants for which were issued by Chief Welch at the conclusion of the first and main trial.

"Evidence was offered by White and Kitchin, who were placed on the stand by the State, that the men had previously played at the same place and that the gallon and a half of whiskey found Saturday night was partly sold by Kiser, two pints having been procured from him earlier in the day. Over six quarts of whiskey was found in the room where the game was going on and which is used by the union as headquarters.

"Scott Kiser, the testimony showed, had given a check for bond money on an official union check which Chief Welch had cashed prior to the trial. Attorneys were bitter in their denunciation of men who would violate the trust of workers who had placed their confidence and their money with them. Their remarks were not forthcoming until a witness stated that the funds were supposed to be forwarded to the great headquarters of the carpenters and joiners organization at Indianapolis, but none had been forwarded as yet.

"Kiser, White and Kitchin were remanded to jail following the trial, because of their inability to give bond.

"President Jones, of the carpenters' and joiners' union, has taken over the books of the union from Scott Kiser and this afternoon was having them balanced at the bank. Upon the finding of the bank will depend whether Kiser was short any of the union's funds."

### Letter from a Superintendent.

Editor Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have for some time been reading about the Charlotte attorney that has been assisting the labor union in your State and must say that I am surprised that the mill people will even pay any attention to him, much less to give him their hard-earned money for him to travel over the country and live on the fat of the land at their expense.

But I am still more surprised when I read in this week's issue of your paper that he has the nerve to come out openly and make the statement that the mill people were a very ignorant class of people.

It must be true that he has come in contact with some very ignorant people or they would not give him the money that they work for and at the same time bind themselves to give a weekly contribution to keep them in trouble all the time.

If the mill operatives will organ-

ize a benevolent society of their own and pay \$1.50 membership fee and 15 cents per week dues, they will see within one year how much money they will accumulate and also how much good they can do the community in which they live, they could use this money to help the sick and needy. But they can rest assured that they will never get any benefit from the money they pay to join this so-called labor union.

The mill operatives best friends are the men that they are working for, the mill owners and managers, and the sooner they wake up to this fact the better off they will be.

I presume that his statement at Winston-Salem will open the eyes of the ignorant people as he calls them, it at least should do so.

Superintendent

### Labor Demands Unfavorable to Foreign Trade.

The present disposition of labor organizations to seek relief from the high cost of living through wage increases rather than through increased production leads the National Foreign Trade Council to view with concern the future of our foreign trade in all parts of the world. The experience of Great Britain during the last fifty years offers an example of a similar unsound economic policy the fruits of which are now becoming apparent. It has been the belief of English labor that the greater the restriction of output, the greater the number of men to be employed, and therefore the greater prosperity for all. In reality, restricted production has resulted in profits so small as to leave no room for wage increases. The net result has been underpaid labor and poor working conditions. In the main, this course has been unopposed by the British government. Instead of hitting at the root of the evil and eliminating restrictions on output, the policy has been to palliate social unrest with unemployment and old age pensions. The government has thereby countenanced an economic situation in which increased wages, if granted, would lead to no greater production and would render the British manufacturer unable to compete with other nations in foreign trade. Therefore the wage increase never came, and England drew for herself a red-ink overdraft on the future.

Exceptional war conditions upset all customs, resulted in huge wage increases, but affected only slightly the old ideas about restriction of output. So England now finds herself in the difficult position of trying to sell goods abroad in competition with foreign nations (and her whole industrial future depends on her success in the effort), when the labor costs of production have been enormously increased with but little compensating increase in output. To add to her difficulties, the payment of recent "unemployment doles" has served only to make the state of unemployment attractive rather than otherwise, and has seriously weakened the "will to work" of the industrial population.

If the foreign markets of the world in many lines of goods are not to be lost to the United States in the future, two things are obvious: (1) Increased production is a condition

(Continued on page 23.)



## Personal News

Jesse Coker has accepted position with the Cooks Duck Mills, Cedar-town, Ga.

J. A. Rook has succeeded A. C. Giles as overseer of weaving at Matoaca Cotton Mill, Petersburg, Va.

E. G. Madison has resigned as spinning overseer at the Elk Mills, Dalton, Ga.

Fred L. Mason has been appointed spinning overseer, Covington (Ga.) Mills.

J. J. McManus from Fort Mill, S. C., has become master mechanic at Bearskin Cotton Mill, Monroe, N. C.

Henry Thomas is promoted to overseer of cloth room at Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

L. C. Eubanks, from Bamberg, S. C., has become overseer of carding at Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. A. Prince has resigned as superintendent of Hamburger Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga.

A. C. Giles has resigned as overseer of weaving at Matoaca Cotton Mill, Petersburg, Va.

Buford H. Cabaniss is now second hand in No. 2 spinning room, Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

W. P. Hodge has been appointed overseer of spinning in room No. 2 of the Fulton Bag Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

H. G. Tucker of Weldon, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at Matoaca Cotton Mill, Petersburg, Va.

C. O. Morris has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at Selma Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C.

J. A. Coggins, from Columbus, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of carding at Bamberg Cotton Mills, Bamberg, S. C.

Sam Britt, overseer of spinning, has changed from Mill No. 4, Hope Mills, N. C., to Marlboro Mill No. 1, McColl, S. C.

I. W. Bridges resigned recently from the superintendency of Peck Manufacturing Company's plant at Warrenton, N. C.

W. L. Jones has been promoted from overhauler to second hand in spooling and warping at Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

R. S. Gibson was promoted recently from overhauler to second hand in No. 1 spinning room, Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

J. A. McAlester, master mechanic, has changed from Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., to Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

J. P. Farr, overseer of spinning, Covington Mills, Covington, Ga., has resigned to enter the mercantile business, to take effect September 1.

P. L. Lindsey, chief engineer and master mechanic of Covington Mills, Covington, Ga., is on his vacation through the Carolinas.

John H. Cranford is transferred from second hand in No. 1 spinning room to section hand in No. 2 card room at Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

W. Y. Harrison, superintendent of Covington Mills, Covington, Ga., has purchased a large farm near Covington, Ga. The price paid was \$30,000.

E. E. Shedd, overseer of cloth room at Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mill, has resigned to accept position with Dwight Manufacturing Company, Alabama City, Ala.

M. T. Sanford from Danville, Va., has been made carder in No. 2 Mill, Bladenboro, N. C., relieving W. M. Southern, who is to give his entire time to the carding in No. 1 mill.

J. Lloyd Shinn, formerly overseer of carding for the Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala., is now overseer of carding at one of the mills of the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C.

C. W. McNeally, formerly superintendent of the Fort Mill (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, is now superintendent of the Hamburger Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Lieut. Joe S. Harrison, of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and son of W. Y. Harrison, Covington, Ga., has entered the sales force of the Gulf Refining Company, Atlanta, Ga.

George W. Baxter, overseer of carding, has changed from the night run at Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., to day carding at No. 2 Mill, Cedartown Cotton & Export Company, Cedartown, Ga.

C. S. Pitts, who has been overhauling and clothing cards for Union Thread Company, Athens, Ga., has returned to his former position as overseer of carding for Star Thread Mill, Athens, Ga.

D. R. Hinkle, recently returned from overseas service, has resumed his former position as superintendent of Mill No. 1 of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Company, Cedartown, Ga.

G. V. Tallent was, through error, recently reported as overseer of spinning at the Adams Cotton Mill, Macon, Ga. O. L. Shafer, formerly of the Osprey Mill, Porterdale, Ga., is acceptably filling that position.



GREB Puller

### Gear Pulling Made Easy

Says the Master Mechanic. The Greb Automatic Grip Puller is a One-Man Puller—Quick Acting, strong and simple in the extreme. May be locked in any desired position. **Ten Days' Trial.** If your jobber does not have them we will send you one. Try it ten days. If not satisfactory return to us and we will refund your money. We also make the Greb Rim Tool.

THE GREB CO., 236 State Street, BOSTON

## Employers Liability Insurance

Exclusively for—

Cotton Yarn and Hosiery  
Mills of the Southern States

Millers Indemnity  
Underwriters

Bailey & Collins, Managers

On a mutual plan not subject under any circumstances to the contingent liability of assessment. Your maximum cost is absolutely fixed.

Safety, Service then Savings

If your present liability insurance policy is not entirely satisfactory, write our

Greenville, S. C.  
OFFICE

**Bradford's**  
Special Cone Belts  
hold tight at  
the laps.  
— try them!

Write to  
The Bradford Belting Co.  
617 Pendleton St. Greenville S.C.  
or to their home office  
200 Walnut St. Cincinnati, Ohio



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Savona Manufacturing Company has just installed 24 towel looms and 52 dobby looms.

**Woodruff, S. C.**—The Woodruff Cotton Mills are changing the spinning room to individual electric drive.

**Whitmire, S. C.**—A laundry for the employees of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company is being built and will be in operation soon.

**Mebane, N. C.**—A proposal to organize a new cotton mill company here has been made by G. W. Causey of Greensboro, N. C., and J. L. Scott of Graham, N. C.

**Kings Mountain, N. C.**—Ground has been cleared for the Margrace Mills, which will be erected by C. E. Neisler with 5,000 spindles and 100 looms on dobby weaves.

**Parkton, N. C.**—There has already been subscribed \$100,000 toward the erection of new cotton mill here. The capital stock is to be \$200,000 and construction will probably begin this fall. The officers of the new company are J. G. Hughes, president; A. R. McEachern, vice president; Walter Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Beginning the first of this week the Meritas Mills put on a night shift of 500 workers, and it is announced that these will be kept on duty indefinitely. The reason assigned is the fact that it was difficult to keep up with demands for the unfinished products of the Columbus plant, that other mills of the company were calling for stuff faster than it could be shipped, etc.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—A contract has been let and the work has begun on an addition to the Globe Mills of Gaffney, of which L. G. Potter is the president and Major Henry C. Moore, secretary. The addition will increase the capacity of the mills one-third. The additional machinery has been ordered, and some of it is already on the ground. The increase in the number of spindles will be 1727 and the number of looms will be increased in proportion.

**Belmont, N. C.**—The Sterling Spinning Company recently noted as receiving charter for \$800,000 will erect a brick and wood building, 125x358 feet, with iron columns and steel sash. Mill structure and village to cost \$200,000. Power from Southern Power Company will drive the 13,056 spinning and 5120 twisting spindles. All machinery is ordered. J. D. Grandy of Charlotte is contractor. Officers of the company are: R. L. Stowe, president; J. W. Stowe, secretary; S. P. Stowe, treasurer.

**Acworth, Ga.**—Plans are on foot for doubling the capacity of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of high grade hosiery yarns on a large scale. W. F. Hetrick and associates of Gainesville, Ga., and Walhalla, S. C., have just bought the controlling stock in the mill of Orlando Awtrey of Acworth, Robert Northcutt of Marietta and others. The mill will change its policy of selling through commission merchants and sell direct to the consumer. Arrangements have already been made to supply the Acworth Hosiery Mills, the Gainesville

Hosiery Mills and two large mills of Walhalla, S. C. W. F. Hetrick has been elected president and has moved to Acworth.

**Stanley, N. C.**—The Lloyd Cotton Mills at this place will begin operation at an early date under the name of Alba Manufacturing Company, Inc. The new mill begins operations with an authorized capital of \$100,000, of this amount \$60,000 is paid in by the incorporators, John C. Rankin and S. M. Robinson, of Lowell; R. F. Craig, of Stanley, and A. E. Woltz and A. G. Myers, of Gas-

tonia. Under the new management the mill will manufacture yarns on cones, tubes and skeins.

## Stafford Company Enlarging Plant.

The Stafford Company, of Readville, Mass., well known manufacturers of weaving machinery, are building an addition to their plant. This enlargement has been necessary in order that the company may take care of its rapidly increasing business.

## Atlantic Dyestuff Company Opens at Chicago.

The Atlantic Dyestuff Company has opened an office, laboratory and warehouse at 227 West Randolph street, Chicago, in charge of Mr. Samuel J. Hefti.

Mr. Hefti has for many years been connected with the dyestuff industry in Chicago, and his friends throughout the West will doubtless be glad to learn that he has become connected with one of the leading American Dyestuff Manufacturers.

With the opening of its Chicago office, the Atlantic Company will have established itself in all the textile centers of America.

## Tarboro Mill People Are Canning All They Can.

Tarboro, N. C.—Miss Elizabeth McCargo, who recently took charge of the welfare work at the Hart cotton mills is now doing some splendid work in canning. A cannery has been built, modernly equipped in every way, and since the middle of July it has been a busy place. At least 35 mill families have been working under Miss McCargo's instructions during this time, and they have canned dozens and dozens of cans of tomatoes, apples, beans, and beets, the cans being furnished them by the mill. Most of the material they have used has come from their own gardens.

## L. A. Trippe Dead.

Gainesville, Ga.—L. A. Trippe, for four years superintendent of the Gainesville Cotton Mills, died at the home of Mrs. Trippe's mother, Mrs. James Coffield, in Spartanburg, S. C. last week. Mr. Trippe had to give up his duties in June on account of his health and went to Atlanta. He went from there to Baltimore, where he underwent an operation. He returned to Spartanburg to be with his relatives.

He was popular with the townspeople of Gainesville and with the officers and employees of the mill. Mr. Trippe was an expert in the cotton mill business and made an enviable record while he was connected with the Gainesville Mill. He came here from Gaffney, S. C., where he held a similar position. Mr. Trippe is survived by his wife and one child.

## E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA

### LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND CITY PLANNER

### MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT



## No "Bull" but a Couple of Steers

How to best drive a Cotton Mill has been the one big question before the Charlotte Leather Belting Company during the past fifteen years, for we live in the Dixie States, where Cotton is King, and where most of our friends and neighbors are distinctly and definitely interested.

This opportunity to easily consult with the mill owners, their superintendents, foremen and even the operators, has given us a judgment of their needs that is unapproached by any of our competitors.

## Charlotte Leather Belting Company

Charlotte, North Carolina

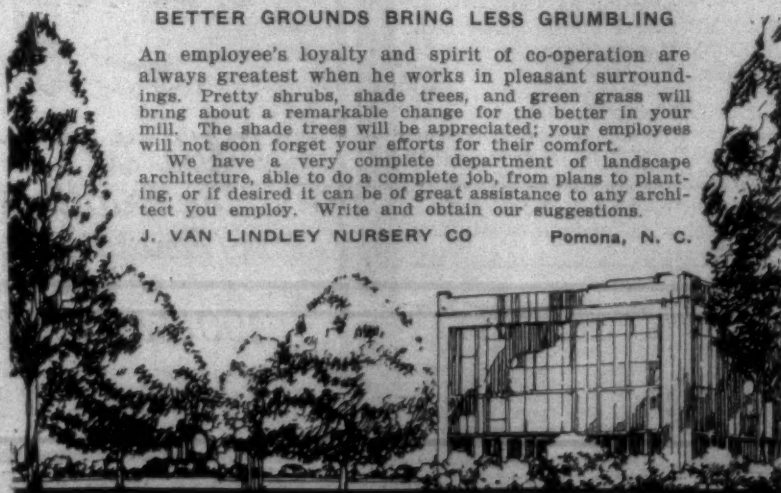
## BETTER GROUNDS BRING LESS GRUMBLING

An employee's loyalty and spirit of co-operation are always greatest when he works in pleasant surroundings. Pretty shrubs, shade trees, and green grass will bring about a remarkable change for the better in your mill. The shade trees will be appreciated; your employees will not soon forget your efforts for their comfort.

We have a very complete department of landscape architecture, able to do a complete job, from plans to planting, or if desired it can be of great assistance to any architect you employ. Write and obtain our suggestions.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO

Pomona, N. C.





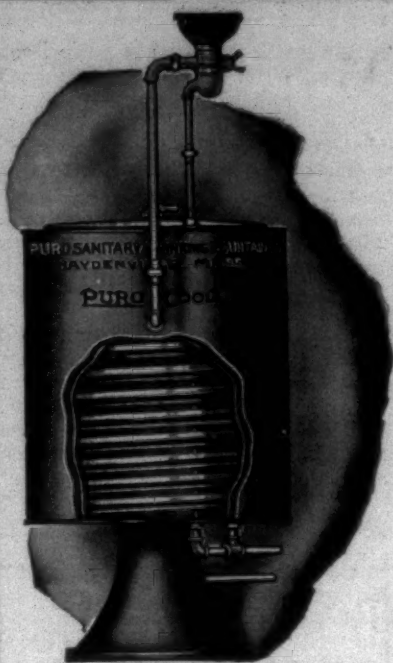
**Clinchfield Mfg. Co. Sold to D. D. Little.**

D. D. Little of Spartanburg, S. C., and Leslie Evans & Company of New York and their associates have purchased the Clinchfield Manufacturing Company's cotton mills at Marion, N. C.

These mills were built several years ago by D. D. Little, of Spartanburg, and Carroll Baldwin, of New York. The sale of the properties were caused by the recent death of Mr. Baldwin. The plants consist of two mills equipped for the production of wide print cloths. They are among the most modern industries in the Southeastern States. The two mills have about 70,000 spindles and 1,600 looms.

D. D. Little, who has been president and treasurer of the plant since its organization will continue to manage the properties. Nothing could be learned here concerning the price paid the heirs of the Carroll Baldwin estate but Southern cotton mill properties less well equipped have sold recently for \$40 per spindle. The company is capitalized at \$1,200,000 common stock with certificates of indebtedness to cover the remainder of the original cost of the plants. Recently transfers of stock have been made at prices between \$175 and \$200.

Mr. Little is also president and treasurer of the Marion Manufacturing company, of Marion, N. C.,



Southern Agent  
**E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.**

The late ex-President  
Roosevelts' motto was  
**Be Prepared!**

Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

**Puro Coolers**

**NOW**

**DON'T DELAY.**

40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

**Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.**

Haydenville, Mass.

**E. P. BURTON LUMBER CO.**  
**BOX SHOOKS**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

**Office Supplies and Equipment**

*printing & Rubber Stamps*

The most complete stock of  
Office Supplies in the South

Write for complete Catalogue  
just off the press

**Pound & Moore Co.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



THE  
**"NO-WASTE"**  
ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

**Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends**

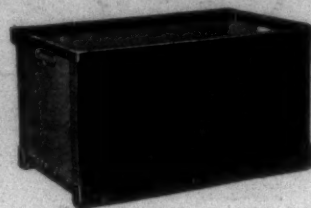
The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

**STANDARD FIBRE CO.**

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

**"LEATHEROID"**



"Leatheroid" Mill Box No. 3

This is a standard box for mills, strong and well constructed, with steel over wood top rim, hard wood shoes with special steel protecting shoe angles. Equipped with Caster, \$2.00 extra.

Sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses

**ROGERS FIBRE CO.**  
Leatheroid Division  
1024 Filbert Street  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

which he built with Mr. Baldwin as associate about 10 years ago. This mill is not concerned in the sale.

**H. W. Warner Much Improved.**

The hosts of friends of H. W. Warner, of Hickory, N. C., who has been at Hot Springs for his health, will be glad to learn that he has returned to Hickory and that his condition is very much improved. Mr. Warner writes us that he is feeling fine. "I enjoyed the Textile Bulletin very much while out there. I felt like I was getting near home when I was reading it," he writes.

Mr. Warner has been in very poor health for some months and it is with a great deal of pleasure that we learn of his improvement.

RIGHT HAND

**DAVID BROWN CO.**  
Successors to  
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY  
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE  
**Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles**  
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting  
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of  
Hand Threading and Woolen  
Shuttles. Enameled Bobbins  
and all kinds of Bobbins and  
Spools with Brass or Tin  
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

LEFT HAND

**THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM**

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)  
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM  
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

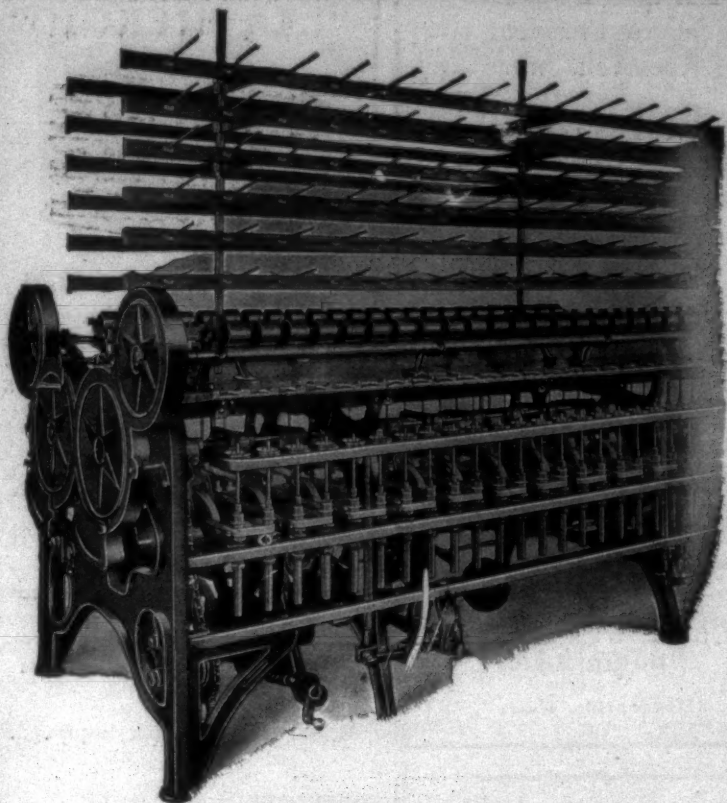
Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

**WILLIAM FIRTH, President**

**AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY**  
BOSTON, MASS.  
SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.**





TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

Save 50 per cent. operative power  
Produce more even yarn

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.

FRED H. WHITE, Southern Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

**Safety First in the Factory.**

Increasing attention is being given the subject of safety from accidents in mills and factories and accidents are decreasing, due to precautions that are being taken.

One of the simplest and cheapest guards against accidents was one of the last ideas to be thought of. That's generally the case. The simplest devices are looked upon with contempt just because they are so simple.

In many plants the worker who stands at a place on the floor some distance from the windows is in semi-darkness. Eye strain develops. The heavy lines between his eyes becomes chronic, and he becomes a source of peril not only to himself

but to everybody who works near him. There comes a day when he does not see quickly enough—and a limb is caught in a machine or a weight crashes down upon a man. Darkness has collected its inevitable toll.

Even a factory that possesses an ample number of windows may be poorly lighted. The problem in lighting is not so much the amount of light as its proper distribution.

A flat white, eggshell white, or gloss white paint is the simple remedy for such conditions. It may be applied on wood, iron, plaster, brick, or concrete. It "doubles daylight" in rooms in which it is used. Further it soon repays its cost in the savings effected in electric current consumption.

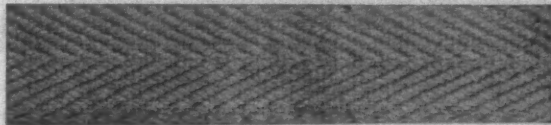
LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE MYCO FLUIDO  
MYCO GREASE SIZE REMOVOIL

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY  
62 Years in Business BOSTON, MASS.  
Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.

**AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.**

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape  
AND  
Bandings



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

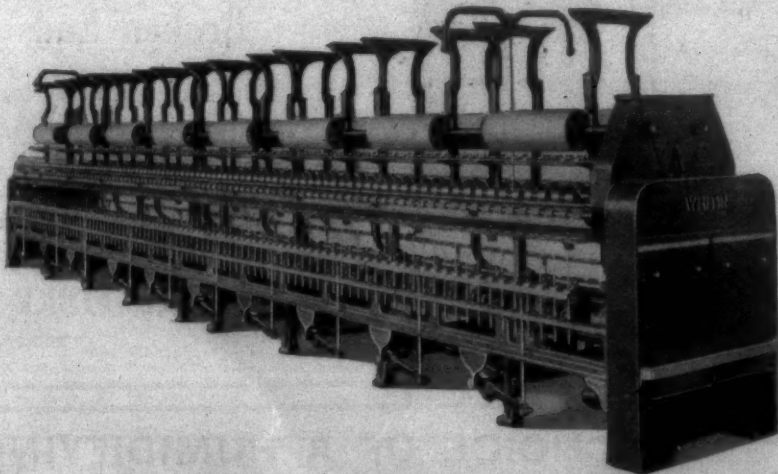
# WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

## TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers  
of  
Spinning Frames  
for  
Spinning Yarns  
without Draft  
from Roving made  
on the Condenser  
System of  
Carding

We Solicit  
Correspondence

**Jack-Spool Frame**

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS  
**WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U.S.A.**  
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE N.C.



### ACID PROOF

Your belts with Wizard Stick Belt Dressing. They will last two or three times as long and give more power. If not interested from acid viewpoint you will appreciate Wizard Belt Dressing as a sure preservative of belting and a power producer.

**Smith-Courtney Company**  
SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY  
RICHMOND, VA.

### Labor Demands Unfavorable To Foreign Trade

(Continued from page 18.)

precedent to all increases of pay and decreases of working time; (2) the policy of our government must be modelled more along lines which keep maximum production in view than on any system of benefits tending to make labor less self-dependent, or on any theory of decreased hours of work designed fallaciously to provide work for more people, but in reality resulting in more pay for the same number of workers.

### Mill Superintendent Commits Suicide.

B. F. S. Austin, superintendent of the Ozark Cotton Mills, and one of the best known mill men in this section, committed suicide Sunday morning, by shooting himself through the heart with a shot gun. The tragedy took place in the mill office, which is just across the street from Mr. Austin's home.

Mr. Austin had been in bad health for some time, and had not been able to attend to his duties at the mill for about three months. He had lately spent considerable time at a sanatorium in Charlotte. Continued illness had affected his mind and he was not mentally responsible at the time he ended his life.

For the past 12 years Mr. Austin had been superintendent of the Ozark Mills. Previous to that he held a similar position at the Loray Mill. He was considered an unusually competent mill superintendent and had been very successful in his work. He has a great many friends who will learn with sorrow of his death and the unfortunate circumstances which brought it about.

## CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON., Inc.

### MERCHANDISING

### FOR TEXTILE MILLS

43 Leonard Street  
New York City

Chicago St. Louis Philadelphia San Francisco

## AGASCO ROOFING FELT

*Lasts Indefinitely*

—for the wide expanse of industrial roof that must be covered effectively but at moderate cost—Withstands the extremes of weather—Resists the elements.

We have it or will make it to suit almost any specification, if your order warrants that.

**AGASCO Roofing Pitch**—Prolongs the life of your old roof—Made according to YOUR specification.

**AGASCO Paints:** Number Nine—teen preserves exposed metal surfaces against ravages of the seasons; contains no water, ammonia, or tar acids—Number Fifteen, penetrative and germicidal, does the same for wood surfaces—Number Three, Damp Proof, protects foundation walls; seals them against seepage—Roof Coating Number One for felt, rubber or composition roofing; increases resistance against elements.

**AGASCO Creosotes** wood-preservative; Number Seven, dark brown stain; Number Ten, crude; Number Eleven, clear, color to be added by you.

**ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.**  
Room 234, 18 FAIRLIE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.



## St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock  
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

### BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

Charlotte, N. C.

The Mark of  
Sterling Value  
in Electrical  
Work.



Huntington &  
Guerry  
GREENVILLE  
South Carolina

## MICHAEL & BIVENS, INC.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Mill Wiring and Armature Winding

Phone 133

GASTONIA, N. C.

## MONTGOMERY & CRAWFORD

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Textile SUPPLIES Electrical

HARDWARE

MACHINERY

Linker Troubles,  
Electrical Stop Motion Troubles  
All Kinds of Warper Troubles

Taken care of by Experts

**Cocker Machine and Foundry Company**  
Gastonia, N. C.

Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.



Standard  
Size of the South

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

## THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

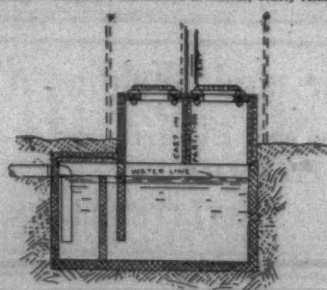
Sizings

Softeners  
Agents,

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark  
Spartanburg, S. C.

Standard Outfits are Constructed of Cement, doubly reinforced



Standard Sanitary Privy Outfit—Patented

Provides a clean, sanitary method of disposing of all raw sewage without odor, solves the dangerous fly and mosquito problem, and forever prevents your water supply from becoming contaminated. Without obligation on your part, we will be pleased to give you a demonstration. Drop us a line.

**Standard Cement Construction Co., Wilmington, N. C.**

## THE SEWERAGE PROBLEM Solved!

for Mill Villages, Small Towns, Rural Homes and School Districts. This IMPROVED design is the most perfect adaptation of the principle originated by the United States Public Health Service, and known as the L. R. S. System.

Cast in cylindrical form, with a partition that divides it into two compartments of scientific proportions, thus providing the two tank principle, but all in one piece. It answers every need, overcomes every objection and fulfills every wish.



**A. Klipstein and Company Increase Selling Force.**

A. Klipstein and Company of New York, with Southern offices and laboratories at Charlotte, report that their Southern manager, Paul F. Haddock, that the company is now doing an unusually good business with the Southern mills, having a fine trade in soaps, sizings, oil, softeners, as well as in dyestuffs and chemicals. The company, which is one of the oldest concerns in the dyestuff and chemical field, manufactures, imports and deals in a large list of products.

Mr. Haddock has announced the addition of two new men to their Southern force. George W. Watson, formerly with Dicks, David & Co., has become traveling representative for the Klipstein company. Mr. Watson is well known in textile fields and his many friends will be interested to learn of his change.

Todd Misenheimer, of Charlotte,

a graduate chemist of the N. C. State College and who was formerly with the DuPont Company, has taken charge of the Klipstein laboratory at Charlotte. Mr. Misenheimer is well qualified for this work, especially where color chemistry is concerned.

Paul F. Haddock, Southern manager, who resides in Charlotte, has charge of all the Southern trade with offices in the Commercial Bank building, Charlotte.

Wm. R. Smith travels Eastern North Carolina, and part of Virginia.

Harry L. Neisser is travelling Western North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and specializes in the hosiery trade.

Geo. W. Watson will travel regularly in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

D. A. McLaughlin and E. T. Crews, two well known druggists, will travel as specialists in the pharmaceutical department.

### **All Wool Roller, Slasher and Clearer Cloths** **F. C. HITCHCOCK CO.**

48 & 50 Pearl St.

BOSTON, MASS.

F. B. CROWELL, Greenville, S. C., Southern Agent

### **For Sale To Quick Purchaser**

22 bbls. Peerless Cutch Extract @ 5 1/2c lb.  
55 bbls. Fustic Extract A @ 8c lb.

F. O. B. Southern Shipping Point  
Address XYZ, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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We are now equipped to handle any job of welding. Our plant is up-to-date. No job too small or too large. Can weld all metals and guarantee our work.

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OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

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We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service



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Equipped to handle any kind of plumbing job in plant or village. Can furnish estimates on short notice. Full line plumbers' supplies.

### **The J. J. BREEN Co.**

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

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Make your old shingle roofs as good as new by using our No. 1 WOOD PAINT. Our METAL PAINT too is guaranteed to give you entire satisfaction, and in the event you have leaky metal or composition roofs, apply a coat of JOHNSON'S FIBRE COATING over them and get quick and permanent relief. Over two hundred Southern cotton mills are using our ROOFING PAINTS.

For prices and further information write

**JOHNSON PAINT COMPANY**  
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# TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

## ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS

**TEXTOL—A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

**SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.**

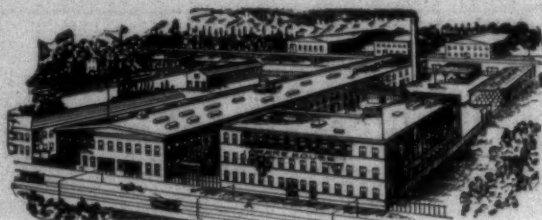
**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.**

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Offices: 100 William Street, New York.



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R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

#### Market For American Textiles

(Continued from page 13.)

sight, D/A or D/P. Most business is done by indent, and the Chinese insist that shipments shall be made at the time agreed upon.

It is of the greatest importance to observe the market customs as to packing. Each piece of cloth should be rolled on a board made of well-seasoned wood  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick and 7 inches wide, and should be well covered with paper to exclude moisture and prevent mildew. Eight pieces of medium-weight goods should be packed in a strong, tin-lined wooden case. Canvass bales are not satisfactory. The prevailing practice is to send out samples 20 inches square; 6 by 9 inch sizes are sometimes used for the better grades, and the full width of 9 inches for cheaper materials. Many buyers take away samples of the goods they have ordered, which give rise to an unusual demand for such samples.

If the market is to be held, it is of the utmost importance to mark each standard grade with a simple, striking picture, such as a "Black Dragon" or "Red Flower," as a trade-mark or "chop," and never to alter either this or the goods in the slightest degree, as the Chinese object strongly to changes or substitutions even of better qualities, and will frequently pay more for a well-known brand. Popular trade-marks

often acquire considerable commercial value and should be registered with the Chinese Government through the American consulate general in Shanghai, to prevent imitation.—Commerce Reports.

J. D. Dowless has resigned as night superintendent at the Dresden Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C., to become general overseer of the spinning, winding, spooling, reeling, twisting and warping at the Rockfish Mills No. 4, Hope Mills, N. C.

#### Textile Industrial Institute to Open.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Textile Industrial Institute, of Spartanburg, will begin its ninth annual session on September 1. A new feature of the institution will be the model mill, which, in equipment, construction and operation, is altogether up-to-date. Also, there will be a moving picture class, portraying industrial, scientific, historical and geographic facts. Among the officers of the school are Rev. D. E. Camak, president; Rev. R. B. Burgess, principal; C. H. Deal, secretary and treasurer of the model mill and professor of textiles.

#### Raw Stock Dyers

**Sanders Smith & Co.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

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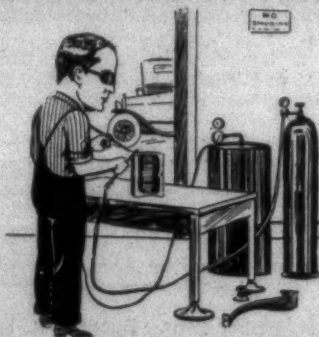
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The best [equipped Oxy-Acetylene Welding Shop in the Carolinas. No job too heavy for our equipment. Send us your broken castings for prompt service.

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#### TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.

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Tops Reclothed

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Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

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Since our line includes several types of trucks you are certain to secure the one best suited to each operation. We offer hand trucks, fibre trucks, lifting platform trucks, or Storage Battery Industrial Trucks, Tractors and Trailers. Your inquiry solicited.

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Four year courses in Agriculture, in Agricultural Chemistry, and in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical and Textile Engineering. New departments in Agricultural Engineering and Highway Engineering. Numerous short courses.

Unit of Reserve Officers Training Corps. Seniors and Juniors receive pay amounting to \$118 annually. All students receive free uniforms amounting in four years to \$164.

Strong athletic teams.

\$40,000 Y. M. C. A. building. Regular paid secretary

Two hundred and forty free scholarships

Requirement for admission: eleven units—practically equivalent to the completion of tenth grade work.

Board \$16.00 per month. Tuition \$45.00 per year. Room rent, heat and light \$30.00 per year.

Enrollment last session 1,020, exclusive of all summer students.

Fall term begins September 3.

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Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

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**HIGH SPEED CHAIN**

Forty years the builders of American High Speed Chain have been given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanical simplicity and construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain most fully meets the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that neither belts nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that it is worth knowing to know it if it should happen to be true?

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For Sizing, Finishing and Dyeing

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Works at New Brunswick, N. J.

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*Guaranteed Quality—Demonstrations Made*



The French Cotton Textile Industry.

(Continued from page 6.)

On April 17, 1919, the French government passed a law providing for the indemnification of persons, concerns, companies, and communities for material and direct losses to real estate and personal property which resulted from the war. Article 55 of the law provides that when a manufacturer or merchant shall have partly or completely reconstructed his establishment, under the terms set forth by the law, he shall give notice to the Minister of Labor at least 15 days before the date when he is going to put his establishment in operation again. Within two weeks after the promulgation of this law six important cotton textile establishments in the north announced through the Minister of Labor by publication in the Journal officiel, that they had resumed operations, or would be in position to commence work in a very short time. Such announcements by the French Minister of Labor under the terms of the above-mentioned law are a good indication of the progress made in the resumption of work by French textile mills that were closed, damaged, or destroyed by the war.

There was considerable delay in getting things started in the north owing to the uncertainty of the manufacturers as to the indemnities they might expect to receive from the government to replace their plants and equipment, but conditions complained of have since decidedly improved.

On April 25, 1919, a law passed by the French Parliament was promulgated establishing a uniform working day of eight hours in all branches of commerce and industry. This has caused much concern among textile manufacturers, especially in the north and east of France, who claim that this is not the time to establish this regime. One well-advised French textile manufacturer states:

On the basis of a theoretical production of 100 per cent, our workers have produced 83 and even 84 per cent. Now, a reduction of two hours in the working day corresponds to a diminution of production of 26.6 per cent; that is to say, our workers will produce only 73.4 per cent. Moreover, since we will have to pay the same salary for 44 hours of work that we formerly paid for 60 hours, our general expenses will increase 36.3 per cent. These general expenses will be further augmented, since the cost of all sorts of raw materials and of manufactured products in other establishments

from which we draw our supplies, and which will have to work under similar conditions, will be increased accordingly.

It is difficult to estimate with accuracy the increase which will have to be made in the selling prices of our products because of the reduction of duration of the working day from 10 to 8 hours, but it would probably not be far from the truth to calculate it at about 20 per cent.

The Paris Matin of June 15, 1919, announces that delegates of workmen and employers in the textile industry of the north, representing about 500 factories and 100,000 workers, have signed an agreement respecting wages and hours of work. By the terms of this agreement the employees are granted a 48-hour week, with Saturday afternoon off—that is, they will probably work 8 hours Monday and 9 hours every other working day except Saturday, which will be a day of 4 hours' work only. A few variations in the application of this agreement with respect to certain dates are provided in order to make up for time lost during holidays and the 1st of May.

For all the establishments where salaries are paid by the day or hour the average salary of 1914, including

Continued on Next Page

Clark's Weave Room Calculations

(Continued from Page 10)

To find weight in pounds per cut, knowing yards per pound:

RULE 31: Divide length of cut in yards by the yards per pound.

EXAMPLE: What is weight of a 40 yard cut of 2.85-yard drill?

ANSWER:

$$L = \frac{40}{2.85} = 14 \text{ pounds per cut.}$$

To find weight in yards per pound, knowing weight in pounds per piece:

RULE 32: Divide length per piece by weight of piece in pounds.

EXAMPLE: The standard English grey shirting is known as the "8¼-lb. shirting" and measures 38 yards to the piece. What is the weight in yards per pound?

ANSWER:

$$Y = \frac{38}{8\frac{1}{4}} = 4.12 \text{ yards per pound.}$$

To find weight of cloth in yards per pound, having all other particulars:

RULE 33: Multiply the average yarn count by cloth constant; divide the product by the width in inches and by the total threads per square inch.

The above may be expressed, by transposition of the basic formula 1, as

$$\text{FORMULA 6: } Y = \frac{AC}{BT}$$

EXAMPLE: A print cloth is made 38½ inches, 64x64, 30s.38s. Average yarn count 33.6, and cloth constant 756. What is weight in yards per pound?

ANSWER:

$$Y = \frac{AC}{BT} = \frac{33.6 \times 756}{38.5 \times 128} = 5.15 \text{ yds. per lb.}$$

To find weight of cloth in yards per pound, having all other particulars:

RULE 34: Divide the sley by the warp count; divide the pick by the filling count; add their quotients and multiply by the width. Divide the cloth constant by the result.

The above may be expressed as follows:

$$Y = C \div B (E \div W + P \div F)$$

EXAMPLE: A print cloth is made 38½ inches, 64x64, 30s.38s. Cloth constant 756. What is weight in yards per pound?

ANSWER:

$$Y = \frac{756}{38.5 (64 \div 30 + 64 \div 38)} = 5.15 \text{ yards per pound.}$$

$$38.5 \times 3.817$$

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

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Chemists for the Southern Textile Industry

Specialists in analysis of coal, paints, lubricating oils, bleaching powder, caustic, boiler water and all textile mill supplies.

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OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

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SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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premiums, is doubled, and further increased 40 centimes per hour for the men, 30 centimes for women and boys from 16 to 18 years old, and 20 centimes for boys from 13 to 16 years and girls from 13 to 18 years. Wages for piecework are increased in the same proportions.

It is the opinion of French textile manufacturers that the present high costs of manufacture can be met only with intensified mechanical means of production.

#### High War Wages Paid in Roanne District—Strikes.

During the war the textile industry, in common with other industries, suffered because of its inability to compete with the higher salaries offered by state-controlled factories working on munitions. This is particularly true of the Roanne region, due to the establishment of a large state arsenal at Roanne. In order to retain its workers some of the textile mills there have been obliged to pay their employees wages which are said to be 250 per cent in excess of those paid before the war, whereas it is estimated that the wages in the greater part of the other textile centers have increased only from 60 to 120 per cent.

During the past few months French cotton manufacturers have been much preoccupied by the growing number of strikes, which have extended to the textile industries, especially at Rouen, in the Normandy region, and in the north. At Rouen early in June there were reported to be 20,000 men out. Strikes are also going on in the east, especially at Hericourt. The demands of the workmen are in all cases practically the same—better working conditions, a satisfactory application of the 8-hour day, and higher pay.

#### Difficulties of Industrial Resumption

With reference to French labor conditions and the application of the 8-hour day in the north, the following is taken from an article which appeared in the Revue Textile of April 30, 1919:

If the questions of the day of eight hours and of high salaries are not resolved in a spirit of conciliation we may fear the slow but certain disappearance of the cotton industry of the north. This disappearance would have seemed impossible before the war because of the proximity of coal, of Belgian labor, transportation facilities, and the financial resources of the manufacturers of the north. Now all those reasons for the industry's continued existence have disappeared. The coal mines will not produce in large quantity for a long time, transportation facilities must be reorganized from top to bottom, and financial resources, which have largely been swept away, must be provided again. Moreover, we are menaced by regional competition due to the constantly increasing use of water power in the valleys of the Rhone and the Isere and the ease with which raw materials can be transported to those regions.

#### Present Conditions

The cotton textile industry went through a rather bad period in 1913, due to the scarcity of raw materials, increased production charges financial embarrassments, and the

general uncertainty regarding the future. It had not recovered when the suddenness of the mobilization emptied its factories, tied up its raw materials on railway sidings, and curtailed orders. A short time after the German occupation deprived France of the use of the factories in the regions of Lille, Hellemmes, Cantelu, Fives, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Fourmies, Saint-Quentin, Solesmes, and Cambresis. For the moment the industry was practically at a standstill. Soon, however, the needs of the army stimulated activity among manufacturers in the interior, which was limited only by the scarcity of labor and the difficulty of securing raw materials. These difficulties still exist, together with an acute transportation crisis and diminished supplies or total lack of coal, which largely reduce the possible output of the mills.

The individualistic tendency was strong in the cotton textile industry before the war. It is evident that French manufacturers now recognize the necessity for combination and better organization if they are to compete with foreign manufacturers even in their home market after the war.

In the Indicateur de la Production Francaise for 1919, published by the Association Nationale d'Expansion Economique, there appears an article relative to the French cotton manufacturing industry. This association includes a large number of the most important industrial syndicates and chambers of commerce, and the article in question was written by men in the cotton textile industry. This article reads, in part, as follows:

The cotton-spinning and textile situation during the year 1917 was characterized by very great activity, large profits, and the beginning of an organization which suits present needs and which will be enlarged in the future.

Because of the relative importance of the cotton mills in the north and east of France, it is easy to imagine the embarrassments which have resulted from the German invasion. However, these difficulties have been only passing ones. France has not only tided itself over a serious situation, but it has organized with a view to the future. The cotton mills located in the other regions of France have increased their capacity to the utmost. Moreover, a certain number of manufacturers from the invaded regions have re-established their factories either in Normandy or in the Vosges, which are at the present time the two great centers of the French cotton industry.

Thanks to these energetic efforts, production was maintained during 1916-17 at a level practically equal to that of pre-war times. The French cotton-spinning industry produces at present about 160,000,000 kilos of cotton yarn per year. It absorbs from 50,000 to 60,000 bales of cotton per month. The maintenance of production at a constant level represents a large measure of success when one considers the difficulties of all kinds which the industry has encountered during the war—difficulties in importing raw materials, in securing labor and ade-

### UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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## MONOPOLE OIL

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A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glove" feel.

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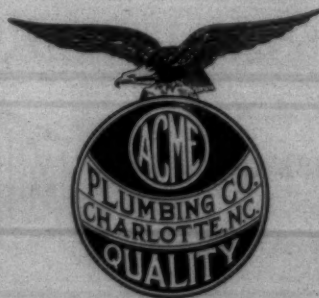
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Charlotte, N. C.



Sanitary Engineers  
and Contractors



quate supplies of coal, and transportation difficulties. The French cotton industry has surmounted these difficulties by means of concentrated labor and of organization.

These efforts have had their rewards. For instance, intensive production has caused rapid wearing out of all equipment, which in certain places has been replaced by new and up-to-date machinery. There is a general tendency to abandon hand looms and to replace them with power looms. By the introduction of more modern spinning and weaving machinery manufacturers have been enabled to maintain normal production with a greatly diminished staff of workers.

Where formerly a woman could with difficulty handle two looms, she can now easily operate four or even five. To sum up, the cotton industry has been benefitted by the introduction of better machinery, organization, and systematic methods of production, which has resulted in a lowering of the cost of production.

Profits have been large because of the great demand and high prices for goods. The profits of the spinning and weaving establishments during the last year may be considered as quite satisfactory. This fact is of great importance at the present time. The French cotton industry, because of the extent of its resources finds itself in an excellent position to lay in stocks of raw materials, and French spinners will be able to meet whatever prices or conditions may be demanded with regard to these materials. They are equipped for the future.

At the present time, moreover, stocks are being accumulated. As was the case with other raw materials, importations of raw cotton were, beginning February, 1918, made solely by an import consortium, which acted as the only buyer and distributor. (This consortium was suppressed and trade in cotton freed from most other restrictions on April 1, 1919.)

Because of the war and the needs of the army, the French cotton industry had to suspend all exportations, but is now preparing actively to resume them. Having adequate capital, equipped with up-to-date machinery, and supported by a powerful purchasing organization, it will be in a good position to begin exporting again. The spinners and weavers of the invaded regions have not remained inactive during this time of preparation. Through the intermediation of central organizations they have determined almost exactly their financial losses and have got in touch with banking organizations which can furnish them with the financial resources necessary to commence the work of re-establishing their plants.

#### Machinery Being Ordered.

They have also placed orders for spinning and weaving machinery with large establishments to replace that destroyed or stolen by the Germans. The program of providing up-to-date machinery is thus being carried out. The French looms, almost unknown before the war, will come to take the place of foreign looms. It is felt that, thanks to the preparations which are now being

made, the cotton centers of Lille and Saint-Quentin will soon resume the position which they held before the war.

The return to France of Alsace-Lorraine increases largely the importance of our cotton industry. The textile industry is remarkably developed in Haute-Alsace and principally in the region of Mulhouse. It includes both cotton and wool, but the cotton industry takes first place. Very ancient in its origin but very modern in equipment, processes, and methods, and with adequate financial resources, the cotton industry of Alsace is active, prosperous, and progressive. It includes all the branches of the cotton industry—spinning, twisting, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc.

Statistics for 1913 credit Alsace with 1,900,000 spindles, 46,000 looms, and 160 printing machines (France possesses but 140 printing machines). The printing and dyeing branches are of special importance. The dyeing capacity of Alsace is almost equal to that of France. The financial and commercial center of the Alsatian cotton industry, is at Mulhouse. The spinning and weaving factories are spread all over the city and suburbs.

Now and then you run across a man who doesn't know enough to take care of a reputation after he has made it.

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The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,  
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard  
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Maximum Production  
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Unexcelled Quality of Work

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**WE** build the only logical machine on the market for feeler bobbins.

With just half a chance we will prove it to you even as we have proven it to a hundred and twenty-five users.

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chines. Manufacturers of all kinds of  
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"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

### DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dye-  
ing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best.  
Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted  
a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportu-  
nity to see you and fully explain all details.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

### Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that  
they will pay for themselves in a short time in the  
saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON  
today.

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## Electric Wiring and Construction

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Electrical Contractor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia—Cotton yarns con-  
tinued inactive during the week.  
There was a little softer tendency  
but spinners are not ready to come  
down.

New business, however, is not be-  
ing placed in anything approaching  
normal volume. Neither the brok-  
ers nor the manufacturing purchas-  
ers appear to be worried over the  
outlook. Golf and vacations are  
foremost in the minds of some,  
while study of the combined politi-  
cal and economic situation at  
Washington is occupying much of  
the time of others.

Prices are undisturbed, following  
the reductions made a few days ago.  
This firmness is most notable in  
two-ply combed peeler skeins, in  
which there is next to no turnover,  
prices still adhering to top levels of  
the year; and in Northern mule  
open carded yarns on cones, too,  
which have not yet receded a frac-  
tion of a cent. These sections of the  
list jut out like the Rock of Gibrat-  
ar when the revisions effected in  
other groups are taken into consid-  
eration and the expectation is that  
they will yield before long.

Hit-or-miss rumors of profiteer-  
ing are not so numerous as a week  
ago. Quite the reverse in charac-  
ter is the case reported by one of  
the textile district banks of a local  
manufacturer who is turning down  
a chance for a neat profit for rea-  
sons which appear altruistic at first  
glance, but which are the result of  
good business judgment and fore-  
sight.

According to the bank, this man-  
ufacturer owns 100,000 yards of  
cloth on which he has been offered  
three cents a yard profit above  
the margin he can obtain by mak-  
ing up the stock into garments. In  
spite of labor difficulties, he is turn-  
ing out the garments, instead of  
disposing of the cloth. He hopes to  
keep his plant organization intact  
until normal times return, and at  
the same time, he is keeping his  
regular customers on the books.

The general lack of interest, how-  
ever, and the good business booked  
ahead make it unnecessary for spin-  
ners to be looking for business. The  
following prices are nominal:

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.		Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
6s-10s..62	—	36s.....95	—
12s-14s..64	—	40s.....1.00	—1.10
16s.....65	—	56s.....1.25	—
20s.....74	—	30s.....1.40	—
24s.....80	—		
Upholstery yarns—		Duck Yarns	
24s.....78	—	3, 4 and 5-ply skeins 3, 4 and 5-ply skeins	—
26s.....82	—	8s.....62	—
30s.....90	—	10s.....64	—
		12s.....66	—
Southern Single Chain Warps			
6s-12s..64	—	24s.....73	—
14s.....64	—	26s.....77	—
16s.....66	—	30s.....80	—
20s.....70	—	46s.....95	—
22s.....72	—		
Southern Single Skeins			
5s-8s.....60	—	20s.....70	—
10s.....61	—	22s.....73	—
12s.....62	—	24s.....76	—
14s.....64	—	26s.....80	—
16s.....65	—	30s.....85	—

### Southern Frame Cones

8s.....57	—	20s.....64	—
10s.....58	—	22s.....65	—66
12s.....59	—	24s.....68	—
14s.....60	—	26s.....69	—
16s.....61	—	30s.....68	—69
18s.....62	—	30s extra..75	—78

### Combed Peeler Cones

10s.....82	—	26s.....94	—
12s.....83	—	28s.....97	—
14s.....85½	—	32s.....1.12	—
16s.....87	—	34s.....1.15	—
20s.....88½	—	36s.....1.17	—
22s.....90	—	40s.....1.31	—
24s.....92	—		

### Hester's Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates,  
not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.

In sight for week.....	69
Same 7 days last year.....	95
For the month.....	233
Same date last year.....	206
For season.....	233
Same date last year.....	206
Port receipts for season.....	199
Same date last year.....	128
Overland to mills and Canada for season.....	28
Same date last year.....	30
Southern mill takings for sea- son.....	122
Same date last year.....	166
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1.....	116
Last year.....	118
Foreign exports for week....	69
Same 7 days last year.....	64
For season.....	339
Same date last year.....	224
Northern Spinners' takings and Canada for week.....	25
Same 7 days last year.....	20
For season.....	84
To same date last year.....	63

### Statement of World's Visible Supply:—

Total visible this week.....	4,477
Last week.....	4,571
Same date last year.....	2,698
Of this the total American this week.....	2,924
Last week.....	2,989
Last year.....	1,658
All other kinds this week....	1,553
Last week.....	1,582
Last year.....	1,040
Visible in the U. S. this week	1,610
This date last year.....	1,318
Visible in other countries this week.....	2,867
This date last year.....	1,385

### Fire Damages Loom Reed and Har- ness Works.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Fire did con-  
siderable damage in the boiler room  
of the Andrews Loom, Reed and  
Harness Works last week. It is  
stated that the blaze started from a  
pile of shavings on the outside of  
the boiler room, into which a cig-  
arette may have been thrown. Be-  
fore the firemen arrived on the  
scene flames had covered the roof  
of the building and had spread to  
some railway cars loaded with lum-  
ber. The blaze was soon put out  
with slight loss, probably within  
\$1,000.

Children tell the truth, but unfor-  
tunately it doesn't take their parents  
long to break them of the habit.



## Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods market during the week has been rather quiet but showed a better turn toward the close. Prices noted show an appreciable advance. Some business in cloths was reported to have been done at prices acceptable to mills, but on the whole manufacturers are still above current trading levels. Heavier cottons, such as sheetings and drills, remained inactive.

The general understanding was that a number of big buyers were in the market and, what was more interesting, several of the houses which resold gray goods last week were back willing to pay more than they received for their stock then. The atmosphere in the market changed markedly, and the word was being sent around in some centers that the "turn" had come.

Various factors, however, stated that the situation which developed during the week showed more strength than that of the previous week and that there was considerable likelihood that it would hold. A good portion of the buying, it was emphasized, was, apparently, the result of a need for the goods. An instance was pointed out where one center placed an order for 1,000 bales of sheetings. This large order was unquestionably a big surprise. The fact that there was no dickering regarding price, and that the goods were wanted for delivery within the next 30 days, was taken as a sure indication that the merchandise was actually needed. Similar reports were heard in other centers.

Selling agents for mills declare that they have ample orders in hand and are not pressing for new business at this time. The general view of the market is that trading will continue light until after the holiday. Gingham manufacturers are assisting in preparing for stimulating retail sales throughout the country in gingham week next month. Branded goods sold through the jobbing trade have showed little or no price change as mills have few goods to sell and as a rule are remaining out of the market for future business.

Production is being curtailed in consequence of vacations among operatives. Indifference to work as manifested by strikes in cotton mills is less in most sections.

The decline in cotton, the unsettled business conditions, and the agitation against the high cost of living, are doing much toward increasing the desire of merchants to stabilize values and prevent further speculation in goods.

Quotations on 80 squares, 4.00 yd., varied from 24½ to 25 cents for nearby goods, according to reports, and it was stated that 25 cents had been paid for a limited quantity. Goods for delivery later in the year, it was stated, might have been had at less.

Second hands sold 37 inch, 3.25 yard, drills at 21 cents net. Some 37 inch, 2.35 yard goods were reported offered in second hands at 28½ cents, with terms. The upward movement in print cloths and sheetings did not appear to have any material influence on the situation in drills.

Quotations were very irregular:

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	12
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	11½
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	10½ a11
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s..	17
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s..	19½ a20
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s..	25½ a26
Brown sheetings, 3-yard..	24 a25
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s..	20
Brown sheet'gs, So. stand..	26
Tickings, 8-ounce .....	45
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.) .....	40
Stand. staple gingham...	21
Dress gingham...	25 a28
Standard prints .....	19
Kid finished cambrics....	15 a16

We got our first lesson in taxation when we were going to school. The tacks were applied to the teacher's chair. But it could hardly be called a luxury tax.

### WHEN PLANNING DRIVES

Before Buying Pulleys and Belting Ascertain HOW "MORSE" Drives will SAVE, CONSERVE POWER AND INCREASE PRODUCTION. Consult Our Engineering Service. Assistance Free. MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

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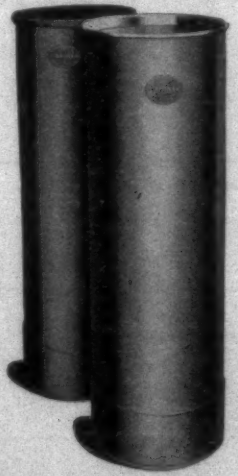
because they are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard, tough, hornlike material that will not dent, crack or splinter. Although very strong and durable, "LAMINARS" are very light. They are smooth inside and out—no splinters to catch the roving.

LAMINAR Roving Cans are made in several popular types and four standard sizes, 9", 10", 12" and 14" diameter—height up to 42".

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Sole Props. and Manufacturers  
New England Dept.  
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.  
C. C. Bell, Vice President  
Res. Manager  
Head Office and Factories,  
Wilmington, Del.



# FOR SIZING SLASHOL

WHAT ELSE---When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shed, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1919

Wm. J. Robinson  
& Son Co.

Baltimore, Md.

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GREENVILLE, S. C.  
NEWTON, N. C.  
ATLANTA  
BIRMINGHAM  
NEW ORLEANS



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

### WANTED

A cloth room overseer who can show results for large mill making sheetings, drills and ducks. Will pay good wages to the right man. Box No. 967, Columbus, Georgia.

### Spindles for Sale.

30,000 Draper No. 2 Spindles, Base and Bolsters complete, without Nuts. In good shape. Reason for selling, above were replaced with larger Spindles. "Bargain," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Salesman.

Wanted—Salesman to sell new Schaellibaum Patent Grid for pickers to Southern cotton mills. Sells now at \$250 per machine, soon more, and we can prove that 2 to 4 of them in a line are worth \$10,000 to \$30,000 and more each year. Will advance expenses, and pay commission of 30 per cent, which should amount to at least \$15,000 a year. Applicants must have good records as salesmen. We want only the very best man we can get. Address Rob. Schaellibaum, Athens, Ga., General Delivery.

### Wanted.

Position as Superintendent of yarn mill. Would prefer one in some rural section that has not been paying much dividends. I am not looking for an easy job, but a tough one that can be made easy. Address A. C. C., care Textile Bulletin.

## FOR SALE

One Cast Iron Split Pulley, 52" diameter by 24" face, by 5½" bore; one Cast Iron Split Pulley, 52" diameter by 20" face by 4½" bore; one Suction Fan with 12½" diameter Throat, and 10½" diameter discharge, with 6" diameter by 5½" face Pulley. The fan has never been used, and the Pulleys are practically new. Address

CASWELL COTTON MILLS, KINSTON, N. C.



### Cuts Down Spoilage of Goods and Saves Machinery

It is easy to make this double saving when you use NON-FLUID OIL for it is so prepared that it is always lubricating bearings and protecting machinery from wear, but does not drip and spatter over goods in process of manufacture, machinery, floors, etc. This item of spoilage is one that no mill man can afford to neglect, as it means a net loss of production, power, and profit. The use of NON-FLUID OIL avoids the spoilage loss because NON-FLUID OIL is strongly adhesive and will not drip and spatter from bearings. Wear on machinery is really wear on the bearings. NON-FLUID OIL keeps this wear down by giving constant protection to bearings. Use NON-FLUID OIL throughout your mill and you will get better lubrication at less cost per month.

Write for new booklet on the "Lubrication of Textile Machinery". It's just off the press.

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Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



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FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

### Daniel Joe Denning.

Daniel Joe Denning will learn something to his interest by writing or wiring T. J. Prince, Warrenton, N. C.

### Card Grinder.

Want card grinder to take care of cards in small mill in Georgia. Good wages and living conditions. Address Box 321, Eatonton, Ga.

### Card Grinder Wanted.

A number one good card grinder. Grind twenty-three cards, and look after pickers. Salary \$24.00 per week. Address H. F. Jones, Calhoun, Ga.

### Wanted.

A first class card grinder, Good pay. Short hours. Apply to J. H. Yearly, Superintendent, or J. E. Hand, Overseer Carding, care G. H. Tilton & Son Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

### Chief Engineer.

Man capable of taking position as Chief Engineer and Master Mechanic. Have both turbine and Corliss engines, electric drive, about 4,000 horse power. Address M. C. M., care Textile Bulletin.

### Denn Warper.

Wanted—Denn warper tender, at once; \$3.00 per day for good man; good job. Apply to J. E. Pressley, Supt., Cotton Dept., Atlanta Wool Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

### Cotton Man Wants Job.

Expert cotton and warehouse man wants position with good mill in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Also experienced as receiving clerk. Young man, married and of good character. Not afraid of work and can handle any size job. Address "Ambitious," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted At Once.

A first class Denn Warp Machine man. One that can erect the machine and run it. Will pay good wages to the right man. This mill is practically new, fine artesian water, a healthy location—our altitude being 900 feet above sea level, and free from mosquitoes. When writing give references. Address N. G. Mauney, Supt., Ozark Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

### Overseer Wanted.

That understands both carding and spinning mill on No. 30s and 40s 2-ply. Carding, twisting and winding run at night; no spinning at night. Prefer a man who has had experience on Whitin combers. Write J. B. Moore, care of Opelika Cotton Mills, Opelika, Ala.

### Overseer Wanted.

Overseer of carding and spinning for night run. Prefer man not over 35 years of age. Pay \$33.00 weekly. Must be well recommended and of good moral character. Small job. Address "Nite," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## TALC— A GREAT WEIGHTER

Our Talc is air-floated. Its unsurpassed color and high initial retention make it the best quality of any on the market for filler purposes. Its increased use by many of the largest and most carefully conducted mills throughout the country is its best testimonial.

Why pay high prices plus enormous freight rates for an inferior foreign filler when you have the quality filler at reasonable prices right at your door. Prices and samples given on request.

Oliver Quartz Company

607 Trust Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man of long experience in mill work and especially spinning. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address 2481.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish good references. Twelve years' experience. Thirty-one years of age, married and strictly sober. Address 2483.

WANT position by a practical mill man as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning or winding or all combined. Thoroughly competent and will get results on any size job. Excellent references. Address No. 2484.

WANT position as overseer of weaving of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience as weaver in several mills. Address 2486.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now with a machine shop, but want to get back in cotton mill. Have had quite a lot of experience in cotton mill work and can handle any size job. Address 2487.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving or finishing. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to make a change in location. Address 2488.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or shipping clerk in large mill. Have had seven years experience as overseer of cloth room and shipping clerk and can give satisfaction on either job. Address 2489.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Am expert designed. Experienced on the goods and duck and automatic machinery. Thoroughly practical. Address 2491.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by competent man now employed as overseer of spinning and winding. Can furnish best of references. Address 2492.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in South Carolina by a man with long experience on duck and white goods. Two years experience as textile inspector with army. Now employed on colored work and can handle any size job. Best of references if wanted. Address No. 2493.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Have had good experience in medium size mill. Give business much thought and study and am anxious to secure a larger job. Giving satisfaction on present position. Address No. 2494.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill equipped with Saco-Lowell equipment. Have had long experience on this machinery. Address 2495.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills. Address 2496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on Crompton & Knowles, Stafford automatic and Draper looms, either plain or fancy. Also understand elements of designing and have I. C. S. diploma on fancy weaving. Employed as overseer at present with job in good condition. Want larger job is reason for changing. Address 2497.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or either in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience in one of the largest and best mills in the South and can guarantee satisfaction. Want place where can settle down and make good. Address No. 2498.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or weaving mill on sheetings, drills or prints. Now employed, but wish to change. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2501.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or either in large mill. Now employed, but for good reasons prefer to make change. References furnished if wanted. Address No. 2504.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man who has had seven years' experience as second hand in 15,000-spindle mill and giving satisfaction. Twenty-seven years of age and strictly sober. Have just completed correspondence course in carding and spinning and can make all changes needed in spinning room. Address No. 2505.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 14 years experience as overseer. Experienced on all classes of white work. Can get results satisfactory to mill and selling house. Good references furnished. Address No. 2507.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger mill. Can furnish reference when needed. Address No. 2508.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill by progressive practical mill man with technical education. Now employed as overseer in large mill and can give excellent references as to ability. Address No. 2509.

WANT position as mechanic by man with 12 years experience around textile plants and for last four years has been employed around steel mills, railroad shops and munition plants. Prefer mill in the Carolinas. Address No. 2500.

WANT position as first class carder or spinner. If not too large can handle both. One that can deliver the goods. Age 40. Address No. 2502.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by progressive man now employed as overseer of weaving, but on account of change in management would prefer another place. Room equipped with Draper looms preferred. Address No. 2506.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner in a large or medium size mill or superintendent of small mill. Forty-six years of age and have had seventeen years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. Address No. 2510.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Thoroughly competent to handle any size room and can furnish excellent reference. Address N. 2511.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Thoroughly familiar with combers and can handle any size room. Now employed in good mill but wish to get location in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Address No. 2512.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man of long experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2513.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on sheetings, bag goods, drills, round or flat ducks. Prefer Georgia or North Carolina, South Carolina or Tennessee. Now employed but want larger mill. References if required. Address No. 2514.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience who can furnish satisfactory reference. Now employed, but have good reasons for change. Address No. 2515.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man 38 years old. Three weavers in family. Can come at once. Best references furnished if required. Address No. 2517.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 2516.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill, or will take large weave room. Go anywhere in Southern States and can furnish good reference. Address No. 2518.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles in mill in Georgia or South Carolina preferred, but would go to North Carolina. Address No. 2519.

WANT position as cotton grader and stapler by man of established reputation. At present employed by large mill but have satisfactory reasons for change. Would be valuable assistant in buying. Excellent reputation. Address No. 2591.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill. Have had long experience and can give reference as to character and ability. Prefer mill in North or South Carolina. Address No. 2521.

WANT position as yarn mill superintendent. Experienced on white, colors, Jaeger, heather mixtures, oxfords and silvers, 8's to 16's, both single and ply yarn. Also waste for frapping twine, cable cord, etc. Thirty-four years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 2522.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill by man who has successfully handled some of best cotton mills in South. Thoroughly reliable. Address No. 2523.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in big mill by man with long experience. Would take position as traveling salesman with some firm selling to Southern mill. Address No. 2524.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent by practical mill man experienced on madras, fine ginghams and all kinds of yarns. References if required. Address No. 2526.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in good Southern cotton mill by man 54 years of age with long experience on all colors and counts and an A-1 manager of help. Sure to get record results. Address No. 2525.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Several years practical experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability on demand on short notice. Address No. 2527.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by practical man experienced on Draper, plain and dobby weaving. Address No. 2528.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 2529.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years experience as overseer. Now employed but want larger job. Can change on short notice. Best of references furnished. Address 2530.

WANT position as overseer carding in Southern mill; long, practical experience; married; age 30. Can give good references. Address No. 2531.

WANT position as overseer of carding by practical man with 10 years experience as grinder and second hand and 6 years as overseer. 38 years of age, sober, church worker. Will not consider less than \$30.00 per week. Can furnish reference from present and past employers. Address No. 2532.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic by practical man with years of experience. Now employed and can furnish reference from present employer. Prefer job in Carolinas. Will not consider less than \$35.00 per week. Address No., 2533.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Just finished textile correspondence course. Can go anywhere. Married. 34 years of age. Good habits. References. Address No. 2536.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man 35 years of age and 16 years experience in spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2537.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man who has been out of mill work for some time, but wants to get back. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2538.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man 38 years old with family. Experienced on all kinds of staple and an excellent manager of help. References from some of best mill superintendents in South Carolina. Address No. 2539.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience who gave up position on account of ill health. Now fully recovered and desire to get back into mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2540.

WANT position as superintendent by practical, refined cotton mill man. Have successfully held several jobs as superintendent and am now overseer of weaving in one of largest mills in South. Would not consider place paying less than \$3,000. Address No. 2541.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now night overseer of carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but want day work. Have had experience in some of best mills in North Carolina. Address No. 2542.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room by an ambitious young man, 28 years of age, with 16 years experience in mill. Have made good so far, but anxious to advance. Address No. 2543.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had several years experience as superintendent. Would accept card room in large mill. At present overseer of carding and spinning in big mill, but for good reasons wish to make change. 47 years of age, 26 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 2544.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 2545.

WANT position as overseer weaving by man who is experienced in both white and colored work. Can get production if it is possible. References furnished. Address No. 2546.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning, by married man, 32 years old, who is graduate of correspondence school in carding and spinning and who has had considerable experience in mill. Can furnish references. Address No. 2547.

## SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"

IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
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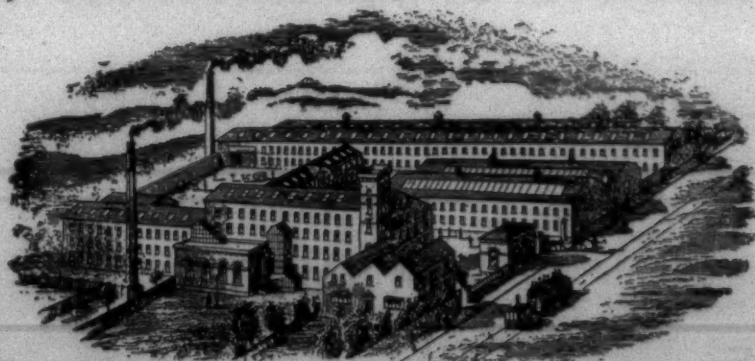
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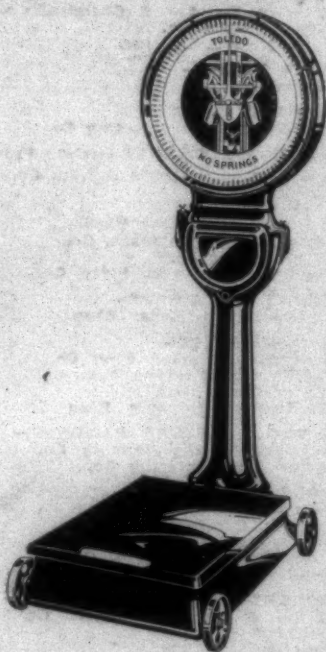
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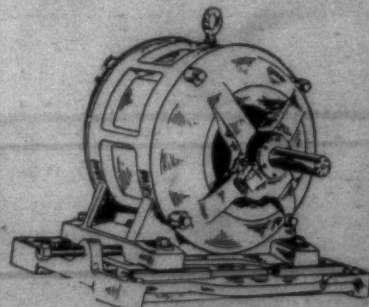


**Burned-Out Motors and Generators  
Repaired**

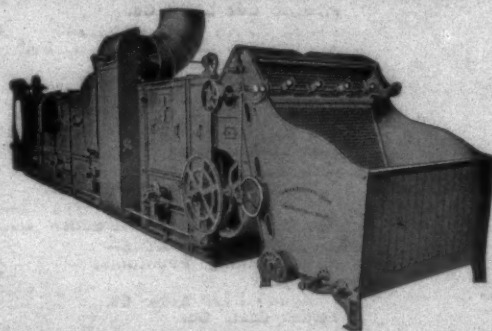
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